The New-York Times.

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PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

Immense Crowds Arriving at the City of Harrisburg.

Decided Bias Manifested in Favor of Gen. Hartranft.

A Caucus Held in His Behalf Last Night.

The Probable Organization of the Convention.

Names of Some of the National Convention Delegates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Delegates from all parts of this great State have now arrived to attend the Republican Convention, which meets in the Hall of Representatives at noon to-morrow, and the action of that body, at least as to the main business it has in hand, can be distinctly foreshadowed. As I telegraphed last night would probably be the case, the Convention will instruct the delegates to Philadelphia to vote for the renomination of President GRANT, and will place Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, the present Auditor-General of the State, before the people for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth.

Because of this unanimity among the delegates, it is charged in some quarters, and it will be asserted by the Democracy throughout the campaign, that the Convention was packed in the interest of Hon. SIMON CAMERON. It is therefore necessary to state some facts which would otherwise have little interest and no value. Everybody knows that for years SIMON CAMERON, ANDREW G. CURTIN, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have been the three directing powers in the dominant politics of this State. For a time there was the Cameron wing and the Curtin faction dividing the Republican Party into almost equal parts, with the Pennsylvania Railroad as a sort of independent guerrilla, giving its powerful aid to one or the other as its interests demanded. But latterly Mr. CURTIN has been absent from the country, and naturally his followers have fallen away from him, until now the Republican Party is practically united under SIMON CAMERON, with, of course, that railroad mammoth constantly hovering about to pick up something for itself. The old-time feuds of the party have dropped out of late only in the notable Grey-McClure contest, and GREY being the regular candidate, a partisan of CAMERON and the Administration, it was inevitable that McCLURE should be a friend of CURTIN and an opponent of Gen. GRANT. The incidents of that struggle in the Fourth Senatorial District, which were not particularly creditable to either side, are as well known as the result, but the means by which the latter was secured do not seem to be so generally understood outside the State. The Committee of the State Senate which made the investigation and the report upon which GREY was ousted and McCLURE admitted to the seat, was composed of four Democrats and three Republicans, so that its methods of inquiry and its conclusions were not marvelous. As to the precise means employed I think I can speak with some degree of preciseness. When in Connecticut a prominent nomadic Democrat, with an unpleasant habit of exaggerating the faults of his political opponents, said to me that he knew Col. McCLURE had been bought into the Senate by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and coming here, I made inquiries in the proper quarters upon this point, with the result of discovering that the nomad had such a basis of fact for his remark that it was certain that the Pennsylvania Railroad had backed Col. McCLURE to the whole extent of its power. One prominent Republican Senator, who is for the time placed in antagonism to the Cameron interest, and, consequently, not unfriendly to McCLURE, to whom I repeated the remark of the wandering apostle of Democracy, answered: "Well, no, not bought; but it is true that the railroad backed McCLURE." When the question was asked whether this fact was an evidence that the corporation is in the Curtin interest, I was told that no such inference could be drawn, as the Pennsylvania Railroad was simply for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

These facts have become important in view of the present condition and purposes of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. It is generally believed outside the State that GREY was corruptly placed in the Senate by the most outrageous frauds upon the part of the regular Republican organization, and the proof of this fact is alleged to be that he was driven out of his seat by his own party friends, who could not resist the evidence of their frauds presented against their own party. But the truth is that GREY was tried and his cause condemned by party enemies, and he was in the end ousted by a corporation which can, when it chooses, I am informed, be omnipotent in Pennsylvania politics. This corporation, I am further told, never interferes in political matters to secure mere political results, and it is therefore evident that the final ejectment of GREY was in no way that acknowledgment of frauds by the Republicans which has been claimed, nor that defeat of the Administration which it has been asserted to have been. Knowing these facts, it is easy to understand how the Republicans can claim, as they do now, that this bitter contest in the Fourth District has not weakened them, but on the contrary has strengthened them by weeding out false friends. Col. McCLURE ran against GREY as a Republican, and the result has been to give him a seat in the Senate, but also to place him among those who are to make the sorrowful pilgrimage to Cincinnati. The argument is that the party is well rid of him, and that he cannot take a corporal's guard with him when he departs into outer political darkness. But I asked whether Mr. CURTIN was not on his way home, and whether, if it should prove that the movements of McCLURE were but gropings-about of the actions of his chief, the defection would not prove to be quite serious. The answer was emphatically in the negative, and the reasons given was that however powerful Andrew G. CURTIN might have been in the past, neither he nor any one else could take any considerable number out of it upon any ground of opposition to a Republican Administration. It is also claimed that the long absence of Gov. CURTIN from this State has destroyed his prestige, and it will take him several years to regain his personal power, even if he remains in the Republican ranks.

As a consequence of these facts, it is claimed there is no division of sentiment among the regular Republicans, and that the unanimity which will be displayed to-morrow is in no way surprising. The Convention is composed of thirty-three delegates from the Senatorial districts, and one hundred from the Representative districts, all of whom were elected by as many conventions in the districts, and a large majority—two-thirds it is claimed to-day—were instructed by these primary assemblages to vote for GRANT and HARTRANFT. If these instructions were not the result of the spontaneous action of the people party machinery has been wonderfully improved, and party management become a more dangerous art than has ever been suspected. If the delegates had been left uninstructed, and even before their arrival here had been found to be committed to certain men and measures, there would be good grounds for suspecting that they had been manipulated by the "Ring" which is alleged to exist, but it seems absurd to suppose that this Ring, if there is such a thing, could have made the primary meetings of the people its rendezvous through which to blow its issue. In the cities, like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, such a thing could be done, but in a State so extensive territorially as this there are many counties in which there are no office-holders except a few poverty-stricken postmasters, and in which the people make a business of managing their political affairs themselves. There are office-holders, State and Federal, in this Convention, but there are also many gentlemen who never made a trade of politics, and GRANT and HARTRANFT find among them their most zealous friends.

There is abundant reason for this preference, to be found in something higher than mere partisan consideration. Pennsylvania, under the able and energetic lead of ANDREW G. CURTIN, who lives in her history as the great war Governor, was foremost in the defense of the Union during the rebellion. Her treasure and her best blood were poured out unstintingly in behalf of the nation, and she has never turned her back upon those who served her well upon the field. A mere statement of this well-known fact is sufficient to account for the general preference for President GRANT, and when it is known that within the State Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT is recognized as one equally faithful and energetic in his sphere, his popularity ceases to cause surprise. Born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 16, 1830, he graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1853, and, adopting the profession of a civil engineer, was first employed in running the line of the Mauch Chunk and White Haven Railroad; but abandoning this pursuit he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. Possessed of military tastes from his youth, he was at this time, young as he was, Colonel of the First Regiment Montgomery County Militia, and when the call to arms came, Democrat as he had until then always been, he was among the first to tender his services to the Government. His regiment was accepted as the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The three months' service of the regiment had expired, and it was marching homeward when the battle of Bull Run occurred, but HARTRANFT hurried to the front and tendering his personal services to Gen. MCDOWELL, and being assigned to staff duty with Col. FRANKLIN, thus received his baptism of fire. Hastening home he raised a three years' regiment, which was mustered into service as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania. Going immediately into active service, HARTRANFT was then until the close of the war in the front of battle. First attached to the division of Gen. RENO, he was in the Northern campaign of Gen. BURNSIDE in North Carolina, afterward with POPE in Virginia, where he behaved with the utmost gallantry at the second Bull Run and Chantilly. The tide of war rolling northward, HARTRANFT won new glory at South Mountain and Antietam, and his labors for that eventful year closed with fresh heroism at Fredericksburg with BURNSIDE. Next year he was West, shared in the labors and glories of the Vicksburg campaign, but prostrated by sickness caused by a sun-stroke, was compelled to retire from the field for a time. Joining his division again, which had been transferred to East Tennessee, he was just in time to take part in the battle of Campbell's Station, and to be cooped up with BURNSIDE in Knoxville. The next Spring he received his promotion as Brigadier-General, which he had fully earned two years before, and in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, went with GRANT through the Virginia campaign of 1864, participating in the battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Poplar Springs, besides being in almost innumerable skirmishes. Just as the rebellion was tottering to its fall in 1865, LEE made a last desperate effort to break the coils which GRANT had wound about him, and the nation was electrified by the news of the assault on Fort Steadman before Petersburg. That the assault was not an entire success was due to the bravery and skill of HARTRANFT, then commanding the Third Division, Ninth Corps, who, in this, his last battle, won his long deserved brevet of Major-General, and became known as the hero of Steadman. Returning to his home at Norristown with the restoration of peace, he resumed the duties of civil life, but was speedily called again to the discharge of public duties, being elected six years ago to the office of Auditor-General of the State, which he yet holds.

Political mallernity, which spares none, has attacked Gen. HARTRANFT with insinuations of suspected neglect of duty in connection with the Evans frauds. This case, which has made considerable noise, can be told in a few words. One GEORGE O. EVANS was appointed the agent of Pennsylvania to collect claims against the State from the United States. His transactions have been investigated by a legislative committee, by whom a vast deal of evidence was taken, all tending to corroborate the statement already made, that EVANS had collected a large amount of money, out of which he had returned nearly $70,000, under the plea that he was entitled to that per cent. on all the money paid by the United States to Pennsylvania, whether collected by him or not. This claim being so unreasonable, was disallowed by the accounting officers of the State, but as EVANS had the money in his possession, he had only to refuse to pay it from him, and, indeed, he defied them to do so. EVANS was caught and compelled to testify, after considerable trouble, and stated he had divided $36,000 among four persons he named, for services rendered, but declared in the most positive manner that he had not given or promised a dollar to any official of Pennsylvania. The report of the Committee, giving full credit to the *ex parte* statements of one S. F. BROWN, strongly censured Gov. GEARY for his refusal to prosecute the friends of EVANS, but adds: "No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, and neither the accounting department nor the Treasury officials knew of its payment until 1871." Gen. HARTRANFT was thus fully exculpated even by his enemies, and there is no reason to doubt that he will be able to clear himself of the aspersions cast upon him. There is good reason to believe that the State of Pennsylvania was literally skinned in this transaction, but there is no cause whatever to believe that any of her elected officials assisted in or profited by the operation.

The record of Gen. HARTRANFT has been dealt with thus at length only because he will undoubtedly to-morrow be the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in the second State in the Union, and will thus become the mark at which all the enemies of the party throughout the land will aim the arrows of calumny. If the Convention coincides in the nomination by acclamation with all the forms of calmness. If the Convention coincides in the nomination by acclamation with all the forms of calmness. If the nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT, it will be well for the party, and this is not said in disparagement of any of his competitors. Gen. HARRY WHITE, Col. FRANK JORDAN, and Hon. W. W. KNOWLAN, the new president of the Senate, are able politicians and zealous Republicans, of whom any State might feel proud. The Convention had, however, much work before it beside the nomination of a Governor. It must nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge, one for Auditor-General, Twenty-eight Presidential electors, and delegates to both Congressional Conventions, and elect fifty-six delegates to represent the State in the Philadelphia Convention. All this work, however, will be practically done this evening in a caucus of the majority of the delegates, and although the Convention does not meet until noon, it will undoubtedly finish its labors at a single session.

In few words as the task could be accomplished, I have endeavored to place before the public such facts as will give a fair exhibit of the present condition of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania. Although handicapped to some extent, these facts show that it is abundantly able to win the race upon which it is about to enter, for there is nothing in them to give rise to a reasonable fear that the Republican majority of over fourteen thousand last year can be materially decreased in the coming contest.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.—Political excitement has run very high in this city to-night, as to-night. Every train during the day came loaded, and by night fully 5,000 strangers were scattered here. There only business was to attend upon the Republican State Convention to-morrow. All the hotels are crowded, and during the evening have been the scene of much excited caucusing, caused by the appearance of the rival claims of HARTRANFT and KEYSTONE. All the public demonstrations were in behalf of one or the other of these gentlemen, as no one else was mentioned, and KEYSTONE had some extremely earnest friends, whose zeal in his cause made them appear much more numerous than they really were. The SIXTH Congressional DISTRICT delegation and outsiders was plainly with HARTRANFT, and nobody was surprised when seventy-four delegates walked into the parlors of the Locust House at 8 o'clock, in obedience to a call for a caucus of those members of the Convention favorable to the nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT for Governor. The number being more than a majority of the whole Convention, and the unanimous sentiment of the caucus declaring that it proposed to support no preference for Auditor-General, or Supreme Court Judge, but did resolve to take the organization of the Convention, and the selection of the delegates to the National Convention. Both of these matters have been left to committees to report upon at an adjourned session of the caucus to be held to-morrow morning; but it is understood that Hon. JAMES S. ROTAN, of Beaver, will be temporary Chairman, and Gen. HOWARD G. REEDER, of Northampton, permanent President. Among those mentioned for the Philadelphia Convention as delegates are ex-Governor JOSEPH MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia; JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, of Schuylkill; J. H. F. WHITE, of Allegheny, and SAMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

Midnight—This evening Beck's Band, of Philadelphia, serenaded Gov. GEARY at the Executive mansion. A large audience assembled in front of the house, and Gov. GEARY, after playing in response to calls, delivered a surprising address of some length, referring to the rumor which has gone abroad that he contemplated attending the Cincinnati Convention. He said distinctly that he never had any such intention, but would be there now as he always had heretofore, support of the regular nominees of the Republican Party, both State and National. This declaration was received with great cheers, showing that the audience he addressed has no sympathy with the Cincinnati malcontents. Before the HARTRANFT caucus adjourned it consisted eighty-five delegates, and will thus leave the Hall of the Convention. No general tickets for electors and delegates to Philadelphia was made as the matter was postponed until to-morrow morning. The electors at large, however, will be Hon. A. H. DORRIS, of Philadelphia, and Hon. G. V. LAWRENCE, of Washington. All the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be for GRANT and COLFAX. The session of the Convention promises to be harmonious, and the results of its labors in the main satisfactory to the Republicans of the State. E. O.

ITALY.

Mount Vesuvius in a State of Violent Eruption.

ROME, April 8.—A Committee to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of JOSEPH MAZZINI has been organized, with Gen. GARIBALDI as President. Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent eruption. A column of flame shoots several hundred feet above the crater, and stones, ashes and cinders fall in dense showers around the summit. Tourists are hastening to Naples to witness the spectacle.

SPAIN.

Ministerial Changes—Carlist Demonstrations—Russian Captures.

MADRID, April 9.—Gen. ZABALA has been appointed to succeed Gen. DEL REY, as Minister of War, who has resigned, and today took the oath of office.

Gen. BALDRICH has resigned, but his resignation has not been accepted by the King.

The Captain-General of Catalonia informs the Government by telegraph that bands of armed Carlists have appeared near Barcelona and Gerona. Flying columns have been sent in pursuits of them.

Disorders are also reported in Galicia. An attempt was made to shoot the Governor of Orense. His brother, who was by his side, was wounded, but the Governor escaped.

The bandits who stopped and pillaged a train on the Madrid and Andalusia Railway week before last, have been captured. The chief of the gang belongs to a distinguished family.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bright's Reply to a Republican Address from Lord Dufferin.

LONDON, April 9.—JOHN BRIGHT, in reply to an address from some Republicans, declaring that he was destined to be the first President of the Republic of Great Britain, writes that he hopes it will be a long time before the English people are called upon to decide between royalty and monarchy. Their unconscious settled the matter for them—at least for the present; posterity must decide it in the future. Mr. BRIGHT expresses doubt as to whether the Republicans are his real friends.

Lord DUFFERIN, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, will sail for Quebec in June.

The Abdication Story Exploded—Utter Groundlessness of the Story.

LONDON, April 9.—On a telegraphic hint from New-York, inquiry has been made concerning the pretended rumors of Queen VICTORIA'S abdication, and there can be no doubt that the whole story is the purest invention. There is not the slightest foundation for the pretense of such a rumor in anything published or currently reported here.

The Continental correspondents of the London journals find a prolific subject for ridicule, in the stories which the German and French newspapers indulge in, concerning the Queen's visit to Baden Baden. Its objects and possible results have been the wildest that romancers has not hinted at VICTORIA'S abdication.

O'Connor Pleads Guilty—A New Cable Enterprise.

LONDON, April 9.—O'CONNOR pleads guilty to the charge of assaulting the Queen; but asks for mitigation of punishment on the ground of insanity. Judgment in the case will be rendered on Thursday. A circular is issued inviting subscriptions for 40,000 shares in the Great Western Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay submerged cables from Ireland to the Newfoundland and thence to the West Indies. The shares are twenty pounds each. The total capital of the Company is fixed at £1,320,000. The Hoopers will make and lay the cables for £1,320,000.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

No Meeting of the Board of Geneva Arbitrators till June 15.

LONDON, April 9.—A special dispatch to the *Manchester Guardian* says Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, the American Minister to England, while in Paris, from which city he returned yesterday, had an interview with the American Counsel before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, and upon his arrival here called upon Earl GRANVILLE. Both of these interviews, says the dispatch, is neither counsel nor arbitrators will meet at Geneva on the 15th inst., the day appointed for the assembling of the Board, but that the English and American agents will grant one fortnight's further delay. The dispatch further states that the Board of Arbitration will not again assemble until the 15th of June.

The Granville Nose in the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Cabinet meeting was fully attended today, and had under consideration briefly, the second note of Earl GRANVILLE, which is so long that it has taken two Cabinet meetings to have it fully read. Mr. FISH has not yet prepared an answer, and there will be no haste in the matter. Many of the points suggested by Earl GRANVILLE in this second note do not seem to require any reply, while others should not pass without putting on answer on the record. Even if an answer had been sent it could not have had any influence upon the British Government as we are awaiting their counter-case to go in on the 15th.

Terrible Murder and Robbery in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—A special from Westminster, Carroll County, Md., says a terrible murder was committed in that county on Friday last. ABRAHAM LYNN, a married man, aged twenty-seven, was murdered at Stoner's Mill and his body robbed of $600. LYNN was running the mill, and the body was found in the sink of the mill, with the skull frightfully fractured with a crow-bar. A Coroner's jury is now investigating the matter.

ALBANY.

An Active Day in Passing Bills in the Senate.

Passage of the Registry Law—The Act of 1870 Restored—Consolidation of the City and County of New-York —Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9, 1872.

The Senate has had a long and monotonous session this morning devoted to the passage of bills, of which no less than eighty-eight had their third reading. The substance of these bills contains nearly all there is of interest in the proceedings. They were all passed with the exception of the bill for extending the Harlem Piers in the East River, which failed in consequence of receiving one less than the Constitutional number of votes necessary to pass it. Mr. BENEDICT made an earnest appeal against the bill, which he considered as threatening serious danger to the harbor. An attempt will be made to reconsider and pass it when the Senate has a large number of members in attendance, there being today a good many absentees.

A GENERAL REGISTRY LAW.

One of the most important laws passed was that establishing a general Registry law for the State. The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are exempted from the provisions of the bill. As to the former, it wipes out the vicious legislation of last year, by which at the dictation of TWEED, the Registry act passed in 1870 was so emasculated as to leave it practically worthless. This was done, as will be recollected, in violation of the pledge given at the time the famous Tweed Charter of 1870 was passed. The effect of the act passed today will be to revive the Registry law of 1870 for the City of New-York.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator BENEDICT'S bill amalgamating the City and County of New-York, for all corporate purposes, passed the Senate this morning.

WAREHOUSE AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bill authorizing the construction of a system of warehouses and railways on the piers of New-York was a special order in the Senate this morning, but was overlaunched by the crowd of bills in readiness for third reading. A motion was adopted making it the special order in the next Committee of the Whole.

THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Lower House the session was also devoted entirely to third reading of bills, (of which forty-three were passed,) and to referring bills to the "Grinding Committee."

REORGANIZING THE EMIGRANT COMMISSION.

Among the bills so referred was that of Mr. JUDD to reorganize the Emigrant Commission in New-York. The investigations of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation developed great mismanagement on the part of this Commission, including an expenditure of some $400,000 of the funds in the hands of the Commission, for which no satisfactory account was given. The object in referring the bill to the Grinding Committee was to avoid delay and insure action upon it before the adjournment of the Legislature. Mr. HUSTED, who lately belonged to the Commission, opposed the reference, and was supported by all the Democratic members present, together with fifteen or twenty Republicans, but the motion was carried in spite of their opposition. The bill names the new Commissioners, who consist of the Presidents of the two leading German and Irish societies, *et cetera*, and the following citizens of New-York: Warner Townsend, Hugh Gardner, Cyrus Curtis, Willy Wallach, Daniel Wanger, Alexander H. Stewart and Wm. Laimbeer.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a bill this evening, which was read a third time and passed by unanimous consent, providing for the appointment of clerks and officers of the New-York Court of Special Sessions in case of office of upset by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. The bill authorizes the Board of Police Justices, or a majority of the members thereof, to appoint the clerk, deputy clerk, stenographer, interpreter, and officers of the Court of Special Sessions, the appointments to be made within ten days after the passage of the act, and the term of office to be the same as that of a Police Justice.

PRIZE PACKAGES.

An act making it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale any package of confectionery purporting to contain a prize of money or other valuables, passed by a vote of 76 to 12. The penalty for violation of the law is not less than $10, nor more than $50.

Senator Wood's Case—The Senate Refuses to Excuse or Ask Him to Resign—The Liquor Bill—Charities to be Cut Out of the Tax Levy—Broadway Widening.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Senator WOOD'S case was the special order in the Senate this evening, and occupied the whole evening till 11½ o'clock. Mr. ALLEN closed his remarks in justification of the report of the Committee, which vote not constituted when the case was last up, and Mr. MURPHY then offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the conduct of Hon. JAMES WOOD in placing himself under pecuniary obligations to the Erie Railway Company, legislation pending before the body of which he was then a member was improper and censurable.

Resolved, That the said WOOD, as now stands charged with the said offense, is not fit to remain in the Senate, and that the further consideration of the resolution of expulsion be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MURPHY took the ground that the Senate had no power to expel a member from his seat for acts done, or alleged, while he was member of a former Senate. Such a proceeding would be without precedent, either in England or this country. He also claimed that the evidence against WOOD failed to convict him of anything that would warrant expulsion, although he had acted unwisely, and deserved censure for his transaction with GOULD.

Mr. BENEDICT took the same ground as to power of the Senate to expel, and also argued that the evidence was entirely insufficient to convict WOOD of anything more than an indiscretion. The whole subject of Senator WOOD'S case had been treated very loosely from the beginning. Nothing definite was charged against him. It was not charged that he had received a bribe or that he voted corruptly on any measure. It was only surmise and suspicion, and the evidence failed to substantiate even that. He said he had no doubt he would be censured by a portion of the Press, but he could not do an act that he could conscientiously believe to be wrong, for fear of newspaper denunciation.

Senator LORD, one of the Committee who made this report, said he was sick and unable to attend the work of the investigations, but on reading the report he refused to sign it, and he was glad of it. And the man who drew it himself with this resolution as had been offered by Mr. CHATFIELD before he had even read the evidence.

Mr. PALMER, Mr. D. P. WOOD and Mr. ROBINSON thought that the substitute of MURPHY was not strong enough, and conveyed the idea that they were willing to vote for expulsion.

Mr. ALLEN was dealing severely on the resolution which was carried, by 15 to 12. An amendment offered by Mr. PALMER that Mr. WOOD be requested to resign was lost, by 15 to 15. The motion to strike out the last resolution of Mr. MURPHY'S substitute was lost by the same vote.

The first resolution having been carried almost unanimously, an attempt was made to get a direct vote on Mr. CHAS. FOLLY'S resolution, but it failed, and the Senate adjourned.

It was understood, however, that those who voted against Mr. MURPHY'S substitute on first vote taken were favorable to expulsion.

In the Assembly the Liquor bill introduced by J. D. BROWN was up in Committee of the Whole and occupied most of the evening session. The bill provides that each city, town and village in the State shall determine for itself, by vote, whether it will issue licenses for the sale of liquor or not. An amendment was proposed to except cities from the operation of the law, and another amendment to exempt half-barrels, but the bill was progressed without taking a vote on either amendment. In the House a motion was made to order the bill to a third reading and carried by a vote of 49 to 47.

The bill for the extension of the Second-avenue Horse Railroad was passed to a third reading.

The Assembly committee on Cities are nearly united in reporting in favor of the New-York City Tax levy, with the omission of all charitable appropriations. This will deprive the Roman Catholic schools, the ragged schools, the Children's Reformatories, and similar charitable institutions of all the aid which they have for years received from the City Treasury.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means have already decided to incorporate a Charity bill this year, which will deprive a large number of orphan asylums and other charities of aid from the State, deemed essential to their existence.

The Court of Appeals today handed down the decision in the Broadway-widening case, affirming the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the first District, which set aside the assessment of damages and award of benefits, and also set aside the former order of the Special Term, which confirmed that award and assessment, and appointed new Commissioners. The result of this decision is that the whole matter is now opened from the report of the first Commissioners, which is now subject to the action of the Court. It is understood that the purport of the opinion is that an order confirming a report of award and assessment is final and conclusive, and rights become vested under it, and that the order in this case was improvidently granted. The adjudgments and determinations of a Court is subject to the equitable jurisdiction of the Court, and may be set aside for fraud, mistake, &c. The act of the Legislature of 1870 was considered as no more than as affording a new remedy for reaching that end. Your correspondent understands that the effect of the decision is to sweep away the excessive awards and assessments made by the original Commissioner, and that the Broadway widening proceedings must all be begun de novo. S.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Examination of Witnesses Respecting by the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the Robeson Investigating Committee DELL. ROSEBUD, Jr., a hardware merchant of Philadelphia, testified that none of the CATTELLS had any interest in the business of his firm. Neither had the Secretary of the Navy, at present or in prospective any understanding or interest in the matter of business.

Ex-Senator CATTELL was sworn. He is a commission merchant in Philadelphia. He is not interested with the NORSELLS. He never bought bricks to send to California, nor for any other purpose for the navy. He had no interest whatever in iron for the Secretary's house; knew PARSONS and BOYD; the negotiations of the firm and of neither in any way; knew of no agency; never heard of KNOWN JOHN ROACH not over two months; had no interest in JOHN ROACH'S business, directly or indirectly, nor had anybody by the name of CATTELL; never entered into any scheme for building iron ships, and the first he knew of it was in a New-York paper some time ago.

Other witnesses were examined as to the price of iron. The Committee adjourned at 10½ o'clock until to-morrow night.

SALES OF ARMS.

Testimony of Gen. Hunt and Others Before the Senate Investigating Committee—Chesebrough's Interest in Wetzler Piece.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Senate Arms Committee examined D. B. TREMBLE, of POULTNEY, TREMBLE & Co. Mr. POULTNEY did not tell him of any agreement with REMINGTON to sell arms obtained from the NAVY Department. Mr. POULTNEY had seen A. W. MARKLEY and paid him $10,000, but witness knew nothing of the particulars of the transaction.

Gen. FREDERICK J. DENT testified: That he holds stock in the United States Regulation Arms Company; he did not tell a gentleman in the ante-room of the White House that he wanted to dispose of Remington stock, nor that it was good stock, or that the whole South would be armed with the Remington gun; he does not know anybody in the employ of the Company; owns Remington stock; the Regulation Arms Company was organized to manufacture arms to sell to anybody who wished to buy; the Company was organized some time before the commencement of the present National Administration; the President of the Company is JAMES HOGG, Ingersoll; the witness does not own a cent from his stock; it is worth nothing; he did, however, say to a gentleman that he might have the stock for almost anything.

Capt. CARLISLE P. PATTERSON testified he accompanied Gen. INGALLS to the French Legation; it was purely an accidental thing.

Mr. FRENCH recalled and examined. Senator SCHURZ said a friend had informed him that a Mrs. MASON could control the sale of arms, and therefore he had interviews with her; she is a Washington lady; she simply told witness that she could get arms, that she had a room where she would be promised to get from $20,000 to $30,000 stand of arms, but entirely failed. Witness said some person in the Ordnance Bureau, authorized to receive or reject bids, wrote to Mrs. MASON the letter addressed to his care, stating she could not have the arms; about two months ago witness burnt all his papers, and therefore could not produce the letter.

By Senator STEVENSON—Mrs. MASON thought she had an influence, but was unsuccessful, because the Government would not take the price offered for the arms.

The witness, in course of further examination, said M. BILLOTTE, Chargé d'Affaires of France, and the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN raised all this noise to create sympathy for M. PLACE; CHAMBRUN told him he did not believe PLACE was guilty; CHAMBRUN said to him, recently, that if he and witness had met a long time ago in Europe, and given Congress an account of their interference, there would have been the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, which they have permitted to run cars almost into the Capitol itself, and cannot even secede from its grasp. The speeches made to-day were of an unusual character, rather amusing. The speech of GEORGE MASON FISHER, that of Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, who sits in his seat with a listless and indifferent air when grave national questions are under debate. But to-day he was all excitement, and warmed to a degree of eloquence in favor of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad which astonished everybody.

MEXICO.

Matamoras Threatened by the Revolutionists—Communication Cut Off.

MATAMORAS, April 7, via BROWNSVILLE.—The gates of Matamoras are closed and communication with Brownsville by ferry stopped. The National Guard are out and being armed for defense. The evidences are that the revolutionists are actually advancing on this city.

MATAMORAS, April 8.—The revolutionists are supposed to be within forty or fifty miles of this city, having reoccupied REYNOSA about 10 o'clock this morning, at which time telegraphic communication with that place ceased.

Albany City Elections.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The result of the election for Mayor was still in doubt as midnight, for want of returns from the Fourth Ward, which, it is thought, will re-elect THACHER, Democrat. Without those returns JUDSON is between 200 and 300 ahead. GREEN, Republican, for Recorder, is elected by a small majority. The Republicans elect nine out of the sixteen Aldermen. In the Board of Supervisors, the Republicans will have from two to four majority.

Municipal Elections in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—The city and township returns of the elections yesterday are all in. In the city the Democratic city ticket was elected by 80 majority. The wards elect three Republicans and four Democrats to the Council, and two Republicans and five Democrats to the Board of Freeholders. Princeton elects a Democrat and Lawrence a Republican to the Board of Freeholders. The Republicans have a majority of one in the Common Council and the Democrats a majority of one in the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Fatal Accident in the Central Park.

At 12 o'clock this morning PATRICK RYAN, aged forty, of Ninety-third-street and Fifth-avenue, while employed on the Central Park, by the contractors, fell off one of the bridges in the Central Park to the transverse road beneath and was instantly killed. His body was taken to his late residence. JAMES DONOHUE, who was in his company, was detained as a witness.

TERRIFIC SPRING FRESHETS

Break-Up of the Ice in the Hudson River.

The City of Albany Inundated Yesterday.

Considerable Damage the Immediate Result.

A Railroad Bridge and a Steamboat in Collision.

Heavy Rains and Freshets Throughout the Country.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—There is a considerable freshet in the river here, the water extending up to several of the cross streets. The Troy ferry-boat *George Marks*, with about fifty passengers on board, while crossing the river at that city about 9 o'clock last evening, was carried down by an ice gorge, and landed on a dyke near the iron-works. On reaching that point, she anchored from her dock; but when the water continued to rise, the hawser parted, and she then drifted away down. Pieces of ice got between the boat and the paddle-wheels, and locked the engine on its centre, so that she could not move her wheels. The crew and passengers immediately got on the wheel-house, and tried to pry off the engine centre with bars; but, although she had thirty pounds of steam to the square inch on her boilers, and every effort was made to start the engine, she could not be got to the bridge.

In the meantime, the boat, with her living freight, was drifting rapidly down the stream, and, as may be supposed, the greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers. The whistle was kept blowing for a tug or other assistance, but none came; and although the draw of the upper bridge was opened in time for her to pass through, there was no way of steering her, and she struck on the west side of the draw. The joiner-work, smoke-stack, pilot-house, &c., were carried away, the connecting-rod bent, glass smashed, and other damage sustained.

The engineer opened the safety valve and let off the steam, thus preventing an explosion of the steam drum. The greatest excitement prevailed. The passengers were all landed in safety on the draw of the bridge, and the boat meeting, at one span of the bridge, which in the city of Hudson's River Railroad is so much damaged that it will have to be removed and a new one built. The new bridge is now being used for the passage of trains.

10 P. M.—The freshet in the river continues, but the indications are that it will not materially increase. The ice coming from above passed down a stream without any material check. The span of the bridge beneath which the Troy ferry-boat was fastened gave way today with a crash, carrying the stern of the boat to the bottom of the river.

A portion of the Schuylerville bridge, near Saratoga, N. Y., over the Hudson River, was carried away, Monday night, by the break-up of the ice in the Battenkill and Hudson. The ice was of enormous thickness and weight.

A break, fifty feet long and sixteen feet below the canal level, has occurred on the Delaware and Hudson Canal two and a half miles above Lock No. 51, on the Neversink. It will take ten days to repair damages.

HOSDOUS, N. Y., April 9.—A dense fog prevails on the river here to-night, interrupting navigation and delaying the ferry-boat. The steamer *James P. Seddon*, was detained several hours, and a number of boats are accumulating on the bar at the mouth of the creek. A severe thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy rain, occurred here to-night. Reports from along the Rondout and Oswego Railroad show that much damage has been done to the track by late rains. The track in some places is covered with mud from the banks deep, making it a matter of impossible. All trains have been behind time today.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The reports of damage to railroads last night were not exaggerated. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Ohio and Mississippi, Indianapolis and Limestone, and Little Miami trains their tracks are running regularly. The Marietta and Cincinnati, Pan-handle, Baltimore and Ohio and Kentucky Roads are unable to run; the Pan-handle trains run via the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road. The Louisville Mail line packets carry passengers on the Short line to Louisville.

The Ohio River is risen about twenty feet since last evening and is still rising. The rise in the Licking River was unparalleled, and swept away 135 coal-boats, containing over 1,000,000 bushels of coal, which had been placed in the mouth of the Licking for safety; it is not certain how many are lost, as many have gone to the mouth of them. The wrecks of several washed and burned steamers at the wharf were washed away. Considerable damage was done at other points by the sudden rise. In the neighborhood of New-Albany, Ind., large quantities of lumber floated off.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 9.—The storm yesterday was unusually severe. Reports from the surrounding country show considerable damage to crops, while railroads have suffered heavily, and all trains are delayed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—The rain-storm last evening was one of the heaviest known in this city for years. All railroads running into Nashville report more or less damage, portions of them being washed away. They will all be in running order to-morrow, however. No mails have been received here today, except from Louisville. Mails due last night and to-night are coming in together.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9—7 P. M.—Rain has been reported from Baltimore, Md., Cape May, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Escanabe, Mich., Grand Haven, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Mobile, Ala., Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Duluth, Minn., Montreal, Canada, New-London, Conn., Philadelphia, Penn., Toledo, Ohio, New-York, N. Y., Savannah, Ga., Quebec, Canada. Heavy rain has fallen in this city for the last hour and a half, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The wind is south and blowing twenty-four miles an hour. The river at Cincinnati, Ohio, has risen eighteen feet. At Nashville, Tenn., Pittsburg, Penn., Louisville, Ky., and Vicksburg, Miss., the rivers have risen considerably. The rainfall at Montreal, Canada, was reported this evening at two inches and two-hundredths.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10—3 A. M.—The lowest barometer has moved north-eastwardly from Wisconsin over upper Michigan into Canada. Cloudy weather, with rain, continues over the New-England and Middle States. High barometer, westerly to northerly winds, and clear or fair weather, including the Ohio and upper lake region and over the Ohio Valley and Southern States very gener

THE LOCK-UP.

Dismissal of the Charges Against the Tenth National Bank.

Mr. Drew's Statement—Important Testimony Before the Comptroller—The Palmer Bank.

The "lock-up" was still the object of attention on "the street" yesterday. Affairs were remarkably dull. When the sudden failure of the case in the United States Court against the Tenth National Bank was known, there was much surprise expressed, but it was thought that the investigation at Washington will be more successful in the developments brought out.

The reporter visited Mr. DANIEL DREW, who was auditioned yesterday as being one of the conspirators. He was found in the little back room, in the basement, on Exchange-place, the ante-room being filled with a number of gentlemen who had sent in their cards and were anxiously waiting admittance. Mr. DREW was a little more communicative than on Saturday, when, in answer to a question as to what he knew about the "lock up," he had said, "My son, I don't know anything—not anything." Yesterday he was indignant at the mention of his name as connected in any way with the plot, and immediately dictated the following statement:

To the Public.

The persistent attempts of designing parties to connect my name with the recent disturbances in the money market by the removal of my deposits from the legitimate channels of trade, as well as to connect it with the exorbitant rates charged for money, induces me to depart from an established rule of my business life, and to answer in my own behalf the charges which otherwise I should pass in silence.

In justice, therefore, to myself and the business public, I make the statement that for months I have drawn a dollar from circulation during the present year, and that never in my life have I charged or received more than seven per cent. per annum for the use of money. I am, myself, a large borrower, personally interested as drawer and bonds which I hold for investment, and very often am compelled to pay usury, though I never received it.

DANIEL DREW.

The Tenth National Bank Investigation Before Commissioner Davenport.

The criminal proceedings instituted against the Tenth National Bank for "locking up" $3,000,000, were resumed yesterday, before United States Commissioner DAVENPORT. Mr. PALMER, TAT GOULD, HENRY N. SMITH and the other directors of the bank, accompanied by their lawyers, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Judge EDMONDS, were early in attendance. Mr. A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, represented the prosecution. Mr. FIELD moved to have Mr. PURDY, on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, examined first. After the examination of Mr. PALMER I am free to say (said Mr. FIELD) my opposition to the motion is presuming to dictate the course of action to be pursued by the Government, and the Commissioner sustained the objection.]

WALTER B. PALMER, President of the Tenth National Bank, testified: I was President of the Tenth National Bank on the third and fourth days of April last. I am familiar with the operation of the bank since Jan. 10; I recollect a deposit of some $400,000 in checks being deposited by Mr. H. A. SMITH on last Thursday; the deposit was made in the neighborhood of four o'clock in the afternoon, after bank hours; the money was deposited by Mr. SMITH; he is a director in the bank; I am not aware who these checks were drawn by; the receiving-teller is Mr. WOOD; he did not receive the checks; I did; I then placed them in the safe; they were removed from there the next morning about 9½ A. M.; they were then added to the exchanges of the banking-house on Friday morning; it is impossible I could have said to any person; if I made any such statement, it had no reference to the fact of my calling in my loans, which I was doing during this week.

Q.—Is Mr. JAY GOULD a director in the bank? A.—Yes, Sir; I know who the largest stockholder in the bank is; but it is not Mr. SMITH; he has no office but that of director.

Witness examined by Mr. FIELD: I am aware that the statement has been made in the papers, held for a consideration a certain number of bank notes and United States bonds, but that is altogether untrue; I never withheld any notes, and do not know that they were withheld.

Q.—Had Mr. GOULD anything whatever to do with these deposits, and the money drawn out? A.—Nothing whatever.

JAY GOULD examined by Mr. PURDY, testified: I am one of the directors of the bank, and am associated with Mr. HENRY N. SMITH.

Q.—Had you any knowledge, from Mr. SMITH or otherwise, of his being about to deposit and draw out this money? A.—No knowledge whatever.

Q.—No connection with the transaction? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—That is all.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and Assistant District-Attorney PURDY was examined by the defense.

A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, examined by Mr. FIELD, testified: I made the affidavit on which the prosecution was instituted; the statements I possess are information and statements made to me by parties and what I had read in the newspapers; I had seen it charged that the Tenth National Bank had for a long time been engaged in locking up money, but more especially that on a certain day, the 3d of April; Mr. SMITH had deposited at the bank these checks at 3 P. M.; usually I understand it, the money had been received from the Clearing-House during the day, although these checks had been presented for the payment of them to Mr. SMITH; I was under the belief—the evidence of Mr. PALMER has satisfied me it was not so—that at the time this first draft at 10 o'clock was directed, the money was there, but by a previous arrangement it was determined it should not be paid out then, and on that theory I based the charge.

Q.—Was this information from the newspapers alone? A.—It was mostly so; my partner assisted me; I do not now recollect; but I think Mr. FIELD, I positively decide of that kind; that was very fully specified in the complaint.

Q.—Was it not entirely from the newspapers you got this information? A.—I think I may say it was; the prosecution was instituted for this reason; charges had been made and reiterated several times; it appeared in the papers that the officers of the bank were being sued for locking up money, and this was one of the cases against the United States; I felt some investigation was proper under the circumstances, especially as I understood from the papers that the Clearing-House Committee had determined the investigation, the attorney, so I thought there must be something wrong in it.

Q.—Having stated you derived your information from the newspapers, did you see fit to think it necessary to make some inquiry as to the correctness of the newspaper statements before proceeding criminally? A.—I saw it in the newspapers that Mr. PALMER had made three statements about the transactions; I had a conversation with L. C. Moore on the subject; I received information that Mr. PALMER had stated to Mr. MOORE, director of the Broadway Bank, prior to the transactions, that he (Mr. PALMER) expected that on Friday the bank would be largely contributed to the Clearing-House; I asked him if that was so, and he said he made no such statement to him; I talked with several gentlemen on the matter, and they informed me the bank was "locking up" and withholding money. I was officially complained of in this case; parties came and insisted it was the duty of the Government to investigate this affair, and they communicated with Secretary BOUTWELL on the subject; a special committee waited upon Mr. BOUTWELL who stated that the matter was in the hands of the District Attorney at the time; I did not see Mr. DAVENPORT'S office; I don't think it would be proper for me to mention the names of my informants, though personally I have no objection so to do.

Q.—You now know that the prosecution has no foundation in fact? A.—After the statement of Mr. PALMER I am free to say that I think there is no foundation for it.

Q.—At whose instance was the prosecution instituted? A.—I received information from many sources, but in this particular transaction the facts in the case, the amount of money deposited, and by whom it was drawn were substantially as stated in the complaint.

Q.—Have you not been induced to do so by the complaints as which you have referred? A.—I might be influenced by the complaints of parties.

Q.—Who were those parties? A.—I don't think I would be justified in mentioning their names.

Mr. FIELD.—I will not pursue the matter on the subject. I presume Mr. Commissioner, there is no charge against the bank?

Commissioner DAVENPORT said there was not, and the case was dismissed.

BROKEN BANKS.

Special Meeting of the Creditors of the Savyesdar Bank.

At a special meeting of the creditors of the Savyesdar Bank, on Monday evening, Mr. AUTON presiding, Mr. LUDDEN, one of the Committee of Seven appointed at the last meeting, being called on to make a statement regarding the affairs of the bank, and why Judge BEATON should not be appointed receiver in place of Mr. ARCHER as assignee, said it was claimed that Mr. ARCHER was himself indebted to the bank in the sum of $100,000; that he had settled large claims in favor of the bank which were perfectly good, receiving in payment for them certificates of deposit issued by the cashier of the bank; that these claims were irregular and invalid. Notably the case of Mr. THURSTON, who owed the bank $30,000, which became matured on the 11th of January, and yet early in December Mr. ARCHER settled the claim, and surrendered the note to Mr. THURSTON and received in payment of it these bogus certificates which Mr. THURSTON had purchased after the bank failed.

Mr. ARCHER expressed his willingness to surrender the assets to Mr. PLATT and resign his position as assignee, if the creditors of the bank would ratify all his proceedings up to date, and exonerate him from all legal liability therefor. But to this Judge BEATON objected.

After considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted that the interests of the creditors would be promoted by the appointment of Mr. PLATT as assignee, and a committee was appointed to co-operate with the assignee in bankruptcy in the settlement of the affairs of the bank.

The Market Savings Bank—Proving Claims and Choosing an Assignee.

The rooms of Mr. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy, were crowded yesterday by the depositors of the late Market Savings Bank, called together by the announcement that they were to prove their claims and vote for an assignee in bankruptcy, in compliance with the order of the United States Court, in place of the receiver appointed by the State Courts. The rooms, at No. 7 Beekman-street, were well filled all day, and while in one apartment a sort of inquisition was being made of the depositors, who had to swear to their claims, in the other the clerks were busy filing the claims of those who had money in the bank, each depositor, as he was sworn, recording his choice for assignee. All seemed to be voting for Mr. WORTH, the present receiver, and he will probably be chosen. No conclusion was reached yesterday, there being many more claims to be proved, and the offices of Mr. DWIGHT will remain open to-day for that purpose. Between 200 and 300 were present each day.

The Guardian Bank.

Mr. CONKLIN, receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, is still paying the second dividend of twenty-five per cent. on all deposits, but the depositors come forward very slowly, and only seven presented themselves yesterday. Some of the poorer people who had saved small sums "for a rainy day" and put them in the Guardian Bank, express a desire to let their money remain in the receiver's hands. One old Irish woman came to Mr. CONKLIN'S office and asked for as out of her little deposit. When asked to take it all, being told that the receiver could not give her such a small portion of it, she refused and went away, and has not since presented herself.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Report of the Subcommittee of Fifty—Important Facts and Figures—The New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The Subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have made a report respecting the New-York Bridge Company. This Company was incorporated April 16, 1867, and consisted of thirty-eight incorporators. The capital stock is $5,000,000, shares $100 each. The directors are required to reduce the rates of toll from time to time so that the net profits shall not exceed fifteen per cent. per annum. The two cities, or either, can buy out the Company at any time by paying 20% per cent. in addition to the cost, provided the bridge be made free. In February, 1869, the act was amended by allowing New-York and Brooklyn to be represented in the Board of Directors, provided the Cities held stock. The Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen were to be ex officio members from New-York, and the three Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to represent Brooklyn as ex officio members of the Board.

Authority is given the Company to run a passenger railway over the bridge, but no further; provided, however, the fare does not exceed the charge on the Brooklyn City Railroads. By amendment in 1870 authority is given to raise by the general City tax sufficient funds to pay the interest on the bonds issued by Brooklyn.

By a resolution of the Common Council of Brooklyn, this City was authorized to take $5,000,000 of the stock, provided the remaining $5,000,000 should be subscribed for and ten per cent. thereof paid in cash, and provided the charter be so amended "that the interest of the city be represented in the Board of Directors by three Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." But the city could not be fully represented unless its officers composed three-fifths of the entire Board. The report continues as follows:

Brooklyn has no commanding voice in the management of the Company, though owning one-half of the stock; while private parties, owning but one-tenth of the stock, and without a dollar's risk of loss in the event of the bridge proving a failure, have and will have the entire control of the Company. Under the present organization the Brooklyn Directors have been in the habit of meeting in the City of New-York, and the Board of Directors have been in the habit of meeting in the City of New-York, and the Board of Directors have been in the habit of meeting in the City of New-York, and the Board of

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore. (Italian Opera.)—Miss Fryer-Eden, Miss Hinkley and Wachtel.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—The Veteran.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Pell and Partner Joe.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Mark Smith.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—Fool and Farmer.—Miss Charlotte La Clercq.

BROADWAY THEATER.—Gold.—Miss Jean Burgess and Mr. James H. Taylor.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.—Article 47.—Mr. George H. Gardner and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lilla Rouge.—Mr. T. A. Stadler, Miss Edith Challis.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—Hidden Hands.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Master Paddy Reardon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATER.—Varied Performances.

LINA EDWINS THEATER.—Leyla Rouge.—Mr.—The Octoroon Sisters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities.—Afternoon and Evening.

BUTLER'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy and Ballet.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

EMPIRE RINK.—Barnum's Museum, Circus and Menagerie.—Afternoon and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 191.—Exhibition of Modern Painting of Jerusalem.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—McEvoy's Humorous Entertainment.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—Lecture by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Subject, "Encouragements to Repentance."

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—Lecture by Mr. Jo Cardozo. Subject, "Our Public Debt."

APOLLO HALL.—Fair for the benefit of St. Luke's Home.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....7
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year (and one copy to getter-up of club).....20
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
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New-York City.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire and Connecticut afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

As a further example of the thoroughness with which this is being done, we refer to our returns from the Connecticut election, which were earlier, more complete, and more accurate than those of any other New-York paper.

It is now announced, on what may be regarded as official authority, that Senator FENTON will give the immense weight of his name and influence to the Cincinnati Convention. The *Tribune* says that the opponents of that Convention will not be much "delighted" by the Senator's "demonstration." It is mistaken. Nothing will be more satisfactory to the said opponents than to see FENTON cast in his lot with the bolters. He will be a worthy associate of SCHURZ, TIFTON and GREELEY. His past career as a "reformer" qualifies him to become a leader in a movement which is designed to cause a split in the Republican Party, and help the Democrats back to power. The worst enemies of the Cincinnati bolt could wish for nothing better than to see FENTON identified with it.

This evening will be held the meeting in support of the Administration of Gen. GRANT, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The call has already been signed by so many thousands of the best citizens of Brooklyn that there is no room for doubt that the meeting will be an overflowing one. It is one of those spontaneous expressions of the general feeling of the community which are sure to be hearty and imposing. The meeting has been from the beginning in the hands of that class of men who stood by Gen. GRANT in the trying hours of the war, and who find no reason to withdraw the well-founded and unreserved confidence they then reposed in him.

We have been calling for the last six weeks upon all sections of Reformers to organize for the election which, charter or no charter, must occur before the end of this month. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the cause represented by the Committee of Seventy that the organization called for in their stirring appeal, published on another column, has thus partially anticipated it. The address referred to gives a remarkably clear and forcible statement of the present situation of Municipal politics, and will, we trust, have its full weight with the honest men of all shades of opinion. If the charter should pass, the Want Reform Associations will have very hard work to make the requisite thoroughness of preparation necessary for entering upon an election under the minority principle. If, on the other hand, the contest should centre upon the election of Mayor, and through that determine the representation of the City Departments, the preliminary calculations of Reformers may be greatly simplified, but their task will be even more important, because everything will depend upon the people's choice for Chief Magistrate. Reform, to succeed for another cycle of years, if the vote of November does not fall to counterpoint in the vote of April. The politicians must be made to understand, in no way which cannot be mistaken, that the day of ignorant or corrupt municipal rule is over, and that the citizens of New-York have definitely resumed the conduct of their own affairs.

The condition and prospects of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania are described by our special correspondent this morning. The contrast of the Cameron, Curtin, and railroad parties in the State are set forth, and an interesting sketch is given of the leading candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. Light is also thrown on the recent Grey-McClure contest, and on the value of the instructions given to the delegates to the Convention in favor of Gen. GRANT'S nomination at Philadelphia.

We publish to-day a comprehensive summary of the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee intrusted with the investigation into the charges against certain New-York Judges. The summary has been prepared by the Committee of the Bar Association, and may be safely accepted as a careful and impartial digest of the evidence. A little examination will show that it fully bears out the conclusion indicated in an article below. Two important communications bearing on the same subject, will also be found in another column.

The Attack on the Republican Party.

There is some reason to look for light on the Cincinnati movement, which hitherto has been shrouded in perplexing contradiction and confusion. It is announced by the supporters of the movement, who have formerly been Republicans, that a meeting of its friends will be held next Friday evening in this City—although the *World* doubts this, and assumes, in addition, that if the meeting is held there is great danger of its proving a "fizzle." Mr. GREELEY declares that the meeting will be held, and that Senators SCHURZ and TRUMBULL will address it, and intimates that Senator FENTON, in spite of his confessed want of capacity for public speaking, will pluck up courage to do likewise.

For our part we hope the meeting will take place, and if Senators SCHURZ and TRUMBULL and FENTON will tell all they know on the subject, the country will gain some information of which the Cincinnati schemers have so far been painfully economical.

Meantime, there is no concealment of the purpose to break up the Republican Party by the Cincinnati Convention, if possible. The authors and supporters of the movement admit as much by making war upon the legitimate organization, by impugning the freedom and authority of the Republican National Convention, by their unanimous assertion of the acts and views of the President, and by their attitude toward the Democracy. From the latter they have already obtained the conditions on which the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention—if any are named there—will be indorsed by the Democratic National Convention. The present effort is to fulfill these conditions, which are, first, that the bolt shall show strength among Republicans; second, that the platform shall not be too offensive to Democratic prejudices; and third, that the candidates shall be men with some claim on Democratic affections.

Two facts are obvious with reference to the management. One is that it depends absolutely for its success on a combination with the Democrats, and the other, that such a combination is necessarily fatal to any reforms which its authors may seek. The men who are engaged in the Cincinnati movement do not crave to improve the Republican Party; they are bent on defeating it. They do not ask that in addition to the general reforms, on which all are agreed, the party shall take up certain measures of reform; but they propose to ignore the general aims of the party, to drive it from power, and to give the Government to a party composed substantially of Democrats. In doing this, they not only abandon the purposes which they have hitherto pursued through the Republican Party, but they defeat the very purposes which they claim to advance in their independent action.

The professed objects of the Cincinnati movement are amnesty, revenue reform, and civil service reform. Amnesty they will undoubtedly get, if they succeed in restoring the Democratic Party to power, but with it they will obtain none of the benefits which the same measure from a Republican Government would bring about. Amnesty from the party that conquered the rebellion, and especially from a Government of which Gen. GRANT was the head, would be simply permission to the rebel leaders to resume their political activity at home, with no intimation that their past actions were approved, or their atrocious doctrines in the slightest degree favored. Under those circumstances, the able men who are now disqualified from holding office in the South would be restored to the task of local government, with the understanding that the past was to be ignored equally on both sides. But amnesty from a Government controlled by the Democrats would not be regarded as an act of humane policy, but, by both grantors and recipients, as a concession of right. The past, instead of being ignored, would be revived. The old animosities, traditions, and fanaticisms, which in the former case would be buried as the tacit condition of the grant of amnesty, would, in the latter, be maintained in full force, and directed inevitably toward the National Government. We approve of general amnesty, as do the President, the House of Representatives, at least two-thirds of the Senate, and the great body of the people of the North. But we regard it as an act of insane and wicked folly to endeavor to secure it through the domination of the Democratic Party.

The Cincinnati men also profess to seek revenue reform. We have favored that, and it is supported by about the same proportion of the Republican Party as is in amnesty. But revenue reform is only possible when the taxes are efficiently collected and honestly applied, when the credit of the country is firmly maintained, and when good faith to the national creditors is beyond suspicion. Once revive the waste and corruption of Andrew Johnson's Administration, or allow any of the Democratic heresies regarding the currency and the bonds to gain even a respectful hearing in Congress, and revenue reform becomes impossible. The country would be taxed to its utmost to carry the load imposed upon it, and any attempt to essentially alter and cut down the revenue would entail hopeless confusion and disaster.

As for civil service reform, that, at the hands of Democrats, is something we do not believe anybody expects, and our "Liberal" friends would find that it would be the one concession which it would be morally impossible to wring from their new allies. If President GRANT finds difficulties in his way among Republican Congressmen and Senators, in securing this reform, what would a "Liberal" Republican President find among representatives of the party that produced Tammany?

A Matter for Prompt Action.

The Legislative Committee have closed their investigation into the charges against our corrupt Judges. We have no desire to anticipate the verdict of men whom we believe to be very impartial, and thoroughly impressed with the importance of the duty committed to them. We are simply stating the prevalent opinion among those best informed when we say that evidence has been submitted to the Committee amply sufficient to justify a recommendation for the impeachment of those members of the New-York Judiciary who have for years past parodied justice, and made our Courts a subject for reproach throughout the civilized world. Neither the Committee nor the Legislature itself stand in the position of judges of the case submitted to them. Their duty is simply to act on well-substantiated *prima facie* evidence, leaving the accurate measure of criminality to be determined by the proper tribunal. The investigation now closed is strictly analogous to that made by a Grand Jury into the apparent guilt of an accused person, and the Committee ought to be guided in its report by precisely similar rules to those which would warrant the committal for trial of an ordinary citizen.

There is nothing which would cast greater discredit upon the genuineness of the New-York reform movement than a failure at the present juncture to begin the purification of the Bench. Throughout the entire Union, the New-York Bar has been looked on as degraded by its contact with men who have made the Bench alternately the seat of buffoonery, rowdyism, and shameless traffic in decisions. Abroad, capitalists have been deterred from pouring their wealth into our industrial enterprises, from the apparent league formed between Judges of the Supreme Court and swindlers in Wall-street. The entire country has suffered from the contempt brought upon American justice by the practices of New-York Courts. Millions of dollars would not pay for the material loss thus inflicted upon the nation, and the demoralizing effect of the corruption of our Courts has been felt in every department of politics and society. The disgrace has been too notorious, and too well ascertained, to be disposed of by an investigation which should lead nowhere. Action on the evidence must be as decided as it is prompt. A higher responsibility could not possibly be intrusted to any body of men than that which rests first on the Judiciary Committee, and afterwards on the Legislature. We hope and believe that they will prove themselves to be fully worthy of it.

The New Irish Alliance.

Mr. GREELEY may not closely resemble the Apostle Paul morally or intellectually, but he evidently strives to follow to the letter the Apostle's advice to be all things to all men. We have contemplated Mr. GREELEY, in days gone by, as a secessionist, who proposed to let the South go, and as a Unionist, who insisted upon the immediate crushing of the rebellion. He has appeared in the character of an original abolitionist, and afterward in that of the friend of JEFF. DAVIS and the eulogist of the rebel soldiers. GREELEY the Fourierite, the farmer, the political economist, and the opponent of tobacco—with shares in a tobacco company, is familiar to us all; but his latest appearance, in the character of an Irishman, is, perhaps, the most unexpected of all his various eccentricities.

The *Tribune* yesterday contained the following highly-important announcement:

Horace Greeley Irish-American League have been organized in this City as follows:

Sixth Ward—President, MICHAEL MURPHY; Vice-President, MICHAEL DOHERTY; Treasurer, MATTHEW PETER; Secretary, MICHAEL ROCHE.

Seventh Ward—President, PETER F. MULVEY; Vice-President, JOHN HAGGERTY; Treasurer, PETER O'CONNOR; Secretary, DANIEL O'CONNELL MULVEY.

Thirteenth Ward—President, PETER MALEER; Vice-President, GEORGE HERBERT; Treasurer, JAMES MORAN; Secretary, JOHN DONOHUE.

From this it is plain that the perpetual candidate is now engaged in bidding for the Irish vote. Forgetting his inveterate hostility to the name of Murphy, he has sought and obtained the support of those eminent statesmen, Messrs. MICHAEL MURPHY, MICHAEL DOHERTY and MICHAEL ROCHE. These gentlemen, with the assistance of other unmistakably Irish citizens, have organized Irish-American Leagues, pledged to support Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency. Of course it is expected that he will court votes wherever it is possible to obtain them, but no one really supposed that he would apply for help to the Murphys and Flynns of the Sixth Ward. Has he counted the cost of obtaining the enthusiastic aid of his new Celtic friends? If not, let him pause before it is too late, and reflect upon the imminent danger to his health and his morals, to which he will be exposed when he attends the meetings of the "Sixth Ward Horace Greeley Irish-American League."

It will never do for him to attend an Irish meeting in his accustomed white cook-hat. He should remember the fate of the man with a yellow dog who sought entrance to Antonine Ward's door, and insisted that he was cooking it. "Not with that yellow dog," said Ward. "Oh yes," replied the man; but after the violent argument which followed, both man and dog were removed on the same shutter. If Mr. GREELEY intends to enter an Irish political meeting it must not be with that white cook. Just in a green garment decorated with a sprig of shamrock. A shillalah will be carried in his hand, and he will practice the speech in which he will affect that his father was an Irishman, with a wild "hooroo." An Irish audience is exacting, and Mr. GREELEY in the character of an Irishman will be forced to squeak in a brogue that can only be learned after long practice, and will certainly be required to drink to the success of the cause in Sixth Ward whisky. It is not impossible that he may be called upon for an Irish jig, or commanded to sing an Irish song, and it is certain that if he do not to obtain any decided popularity he must make a dudheen. He will naturally find no trouble in expressing himself with the due amount of profanity expected from a Sixth Ward orator, but unless he has already practiced smoking, whisky-drinking and jig-dancing, he had better lose no time in so doing, or his first appearance at an Irish meeting will be a disastrous failure.

The spectacle of Mr. GREELEY with shillaleh in one hand and dudheen in the other singing before an assembly of Sixth Ward Irishmen a roaring melody with the chorus, "Whisk! GREELEY'S the boy," is not what would have been expected a few years ago from the placid vegetarian philosopher. And, indeed, it is not a pleasant spectacle to contemplate. Mr. GREELEY, having made up his mind to go all lengths to obtain votes, will, of course, consent to do whatever his Irish friends may dictate, but he really ought to understand that there is a point beyond which even Presidential candidates should not go. His green coat, and his assumption of smoking and whisky-drinking habits, may gain him a few Irish votes, but they will lose him the support of the few respectable Americans who still cling to that illusion of their youth which associated the white-coated philosopher with the ideal simplicity and honesty which he has long since flung to the winds—if, indeed, he ever possessed them.

Miller's Case.

Insurance Superintendent MILLER has had his say, and his case now awaits the action of the Committee of the Legislature. His closing speech to the Committee was of a piece with his conduct during the course of the investigation—full of coarse invective, tricky evasions, and reckless vituperation of everybody who had the temerity to question his fitness for the position he has grossly abused. Whether MILLER did or did not make jobs for Tammany receivers, whether or not the insurance companies paid his exorbitant fees without a grimace, he has failed to break in the slightest degree the force of the three accusations: I. He kept in his possession funds which ought to have been paid into the State Treasury, and he pocketed the interest upon them. His defense under this charge is that the money was paid in within the fiscal year, and that there was no statute compelling him to account for the interest. We leave the public to judge whether this is the plea of an honest man. Even PETER B. SWEENEY and Chamberlain BRADLEY took credit for being more faithful to public trust than this.—II. MILLER took money raised by a few New-York life corporations, for the purpose of procuring a certain kind of legislation for them at Albany. Whether MILLER retained this money or used it for purposes of bribery (the only two hypotheses which will account for its disappearance,) he is equally guilty of disgracing his office, and proving himself totally unworthy of public confidence.—III. E. A. SOUTHWICK, a subordinate of MILLER'S, obtained from WEED, PARSONS & Co. a commission of twenty per cent. on the printing for the Insurance Department, under the distinct understanding that unless it was paid they could not have the printing. MILLER did not take the stand to deny that he participated in the fruits of the black-mail, and he failed to procure the appearance of his agent, SOUTHWICK, to prove who had got the money. If it had not been distinctly understood that SOUTHWICK represented MILLER, does any man in his senses believe that WEED, PARSONS & Co. would have paid this exorbitant commission? The public see through MILLER'S bullying affectation of confidence, and can appreciate from his course during the investigation just closed, the sort of terrorism he exercised over the insurance companies. From Mr. TOMPKINS and his associates on the Committee of Investigation, we expect such action as the facts of the case clearly demand—action which, we feel assured, the majority of the Legislature will fully sustain.

The People's Protest Against Vanderbilt.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will give due heed to the remonstrance addressed to them on the subject of the Fourth-avenue track by the numerous and eminently representative meeting which assembled last night in Beaucart Hall. The resolutions enthusiastically adopted and indorsed by last night's meeting express what are, emphatically, the sentiments of the citizens of New-York. The Vanderbilt party have endeavored to raise an outcry about the injury which would be inflicted on 20,000 daily travelers by shutting them up in a tunnel for a mile and a half of their journey, departing from and entering the Grand Central Depot. They have not yet been able, however, to procure a single protest from this numerous body whose health and comfort are supposed to be menaced by the citizens' scheme for enclosing Fourth-avenue to public use. Commodore VANDERBILT'S commissioners politely consider that a solicitude for their welfare, which is only assumed when the pockets of the corporation are in danger, is not a very genuine one, and as they would be quite ready to accept some underground method of transit, which would bring them rapidly and comfortably to the depot, they can hardly be supposed to have any violent objection to being carried in a tunnel a little way beyond it.

The fact is, and the Legislature cannot too clearly keep this in view, the struggle is one between the people on one side and a greedy and grasping corporation on the other. The only plan which will be acceptable to the citizens of New-York is one that provides for rank tracks, "arched over and crossed upon a distance even with the adjoining streets from Forty-second to One Hundred and Second-street." This was embodied in Mr. WARNER'S bill, and if the Legislature is not prepared to pass this, they had better leave the matter where it stands. A piecemeal plan like the one reported by the Committee, would be a vicious precedent for similar legislation in future, and would inflict on the City a nuisance of a more irremediable kind than the one from which it at present suffers. It is simply an outrage upon the people to attempt to extort from them all the concessions they were willing to make to the railroad companies, and give them next to nothing in return. The half-payment of the cost of the work and the absolute vesting in the companies of the title to the ground occupied by them, were conditional upon the surface of Fourth-avenue being restored to the City. If the Legislature fails to give effect to the remonstrances addressed to them by last night's meeting, they will go far to forfeit any title to represent the people, and will have a very fair claim to be considered faithful representatives of Commodore VANDERBILT.

MINOR TOPICS.

Canoeing is evidently destined to be an exceedingly popular recreation, judging from the number of inquiries on the subject daily received at this office. For the benefit of inquiring and inchoate canoeists, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the New-York Canoe Club, Dr. J. S. MOSMAN—whose address is Tompkinsville, Staten Island—is the best person to whom to apply for information concerning the Club and the shortest way of procuring canoes. It should be remembered that while the *Rob Roy* was the first canoe to attract public attention, the model has been greatly improved within the past few years, and no canoeist would now think of using what is still technically known as the *Rob Roy*, or Macgregor canoe. The difference between a muzzle-loading musket and a breech-loader is not greater than that between a Rob Roy canoe, and the swift, safe and graceful canoes of our New-York Club.

Of course the claimant in the Tichborne case insists upon the justice of his claims, and promises to call two hundred additional witnesses in his behalf if money should be forthcoming to pay the expenses of a new trial. He has appealed to the public to subscribe to a fund to enable him to prosecute his case, and to secure his release from Newgate upon bail. Though there are few intelligent persons who are not fully convinced that the claimant is an impostor, and though no mere "Tichborne bonds" can be sold at any price, it is not impossible that money will be subscribed in order to insure the reproduction of a spectacle so interesting as the Tichborne case has proved to be. It is indeed improbable that any large sum will be thus raised, but if those who still believe in the claimant's case, those who do not think he was treated precisely fairly by the presiding Judge, and those who would like the amusement of another trial, should subscribe to the new fund, the claimant may yet be able to appear once more as plaintiff in Court.

MAZZINI dead seems to have been receiving a good deal more respect than MAZZINI living. The Italian Chamber passed a unanimous vote to the effect that the country had sustained by his death a national bereavement, although probably that same Chamber contained dozens of men who would often have given round sums to hear of his death. A procession, numbering ten thousand persons, accompanied his bust to the Capitol; there it was conveyed, in great state, to be placed in the chamber consecrated to memorials of great Italians. A correspondent is at pains to point out that it is not to be concluded that all the ten thousand committed themselves to all the dead man's opinions, but that their attendance is attributable to the fact that Italians can appreciate greatness, regardless of political considerations, and that many of them would have followed a funeral procession to do honor to CAVOUR just as willingly as they followed one to do honor to MAZZINI.

Under the head of crimes and casualties one finds frequent illustrations of the familiar adage. "It never rains but it pours." The latest epidemic of disaster seems to have concentrated its violence on lion-tamers. Since the shocking fate of MASCHERI, torn to death by wild beasts in public, at an exhibition in England some months since, nearly half a dozen similar accidents have occurred in rapid succession. Last week a lion-tamer, in Pennsylvania, was horribly mangled, and now we have from Rome the story of a like catastrophe. At a menagerie lately opened in that city a man has won in the habit of going the rounds of the different cages, and reciting to the audience the zoological peculiarities of the various animals. On the 6th of last month the person employed for this purpose, whose name was VENTURELLI, conceived the notion of passing his arm through the bars of the lion's cage to caress one of the animals. At once the savage beast seized the hand in his teeth, and, upon VENTURELLI'S putting his other arm through to free the first, the other lions sprang upon him, and, before assistance could be procured, mutilated him horribly with their claws and teeth. For some minutes the terrified crowd heard in the presence of a large number of men, women, and children, when the lion-tamer, Signor Bonn, rescued the claws of the infuriated beast, and, by a courageous effort of coolness and will, compelled them to release their prey, and, after beating them soundly, sent them into their separate compartments. Poor VENTURELLI it was hoped, would escape with the amputation of his arm. But de not hopes repeated between fiercely enforced arrangements against the encouragement of such barbarous and inhuman entertainments?

There was a case tried before Judge QUINN, at the First District Court of the City, a few days ago, which seems worthy of more than a passing notice. An action was instituted by the representative of a Connecticut fire insurance company to recover the amount of a policy issued to a Mr. GARDNER nearly a year ago. The defense set up a claim of non-liability, for the reason that one of the clauses in the policy provided that the agreement was not to be considered binding unless the premium had actually been paid. It was shown by the reports of the Court of Appeals that insurance companies had held liable, notwithstanding the clause in question, and that the contract was a binding one on both sides. The Court accordingly decided in favor of the plaintiff. Now, in view of the fact that insurance companies have so often sought to escape the payment of just claims on this very pretext, we are disposed to regard the ground taken in the present case as evidently one, at least, not very convenient to quibble with, and hence substantially disposed of.

A Case for the Judiciary Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not knowing the address of the Judicial Investigating Committee, I address you briefly. Early in January, 1870, four strangers at early evening drove into our village with a two-horse team and sleigh, having three or four traveling-bags. They put up the team and took rooms at one of our hotels. Soon two hired a team and were carried to Canajoharie; another hired a conveyance, and was carried to Cherry Valley, Otsego County, (same evening.) Our officers, being a little suspicious, in looking about found in their sleigh a complete and perfect set of burglar's tools, including a jimmy, and arrested the only man who was then in his room, and found more tools, fuse, powder, drills, &c. The officers want the same night to Cherry Valley, and arrested one in bed there. He had the keys of satchels in which burglar's tools were at Fort Plain; had skeleton keys, sperm candles, pistol, &c. He was brought down here, when, on proper complaint, I issued the proper warrants as a Magistrate, charging them with being burglars, and having in their possession burglar's implements, in violation of the statute, and both were by me duly committed to our jail after examination. A few days after I was served with an order, issued by Judge CARDOZO, of New-York, to appear and show cause for detaining one HENRY KELLEY. (That is the name the prisoner gave—a most dangerous and skillful burglar.) I made due return to said order, after taking counsel. A few days after that, Judge CARDOZO issued another order, which was served on me and also on our Sheriff. I went to Albany and procured the services of Hon. HENRY SMITH, who assisted me in making a proper return so as not to subject me to contempt, &c., as I had but twenty-four hours to do all the business. The Sheriff was commanded to produce the prisoner. He made the journey to New-York with prisoner and counsel, and while in Judge CARDOZO'S Court-room, the friends and accomplices of the prisoner aided his escape from the Sheriff. A greater outrage upon criminal justice was never committed, all owing to the unwarranted issuing of orders by that *Arnaut* Judge. Seeing your article in Saturday's TIMES calling upon lawyers, &c., to present facts to the Committee, I felt it my duty to make these facts known, and, if required, will readily testify to them. DAVID B. HEGEMAN, late Sheriff of Montgomery County; STEPHEN D. RUE, the official who arrested KELLEY, and STANLEY and the undersigned are ready and willing to testify to the above facts, if deemed of sufficient importance to call upon us for that purpose.

Respectfully yours,
JACOB WENDELL,
Late Magistrate, &c.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Monday, April 8, 1872.

Judge Barnard and the Judiciary Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in the TIMES of to-day, headed "Delay won't be bad," and purporting to come from "A Member of the Bar," is so untrue and malicious in its statements, and so evidently intended to prejudice the public judgment in reference to what has taken place before the Judiciary Committee in the investigation instituted against Judge BARNARD, that his counsel deem it their duty to depart from the course of silence they have hitherto pursued in regard to misrepresentations of the testimony taken in the case, and correct, at least, this unwarrantable attack. It is not true that the words "Delay won't be Bad" were indorsed on the brief of "one of the Ring lawyers," and presented to Judge BARNARD, as stated in the communication referred to. The facts are that Mr. BLACK, a lawyer, testified to such words having been written with pencil on the brief handed to him by DAVLIN and MILLER, opposing attorneys in the case of Capt. SAMUELS against the proprietors of the *Evening Post*, and that he obliterated the words before handing the brief to Judge BARNARD. Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN and Mr. CHARLES E. MILLER both contradicted the statement of this witness, and the original brief referred to was shown to the Committee, from which it was plain to trace that the words written in pencil were simply the usual words of submission to Judges on the outside of a brief "To Judge BARNARD."

We venture the assertion that no doubt can or does exist in the mind of any member of the Committee as to the falsity of this charge.

Again, it is untrue that Judge BARNARD has asked for, or sought delay in the proceedings before the Committee. On the contrary, he and his counsel objected to delay, and urged that the investigation might proceed with the greatest possible dispatch, and neither he nor his counsel has asked for or sought delay in the action of the Committee.

The insinuations in this communication, as to what has been proved, are utterly false, as the testimony will show, and the statement that the Judges or their friends have succeeded in preventing the publication of the evidence taken, or have tried so to do, is false as far as Judge BARNARD'S case is concerned.

The record when published will show that Judge BARNARD, at the commencement of the investigation, and several times during its continuance, appealed to the Committee to let in the reporters and give publicity to the testimony, and that the Committee declined so to direct.

In conclusion, all that Judge BARNARD or his counsel asks, is a decision of his case upon the evidence taken, uninfluenced by a popular clamor created by willful misrepresentation.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 9, 1872.

OUR CORRUPT JUDGES.

Meeting of the New-York Bar Association Last Night.

Report of the Committee on the Investigation.

Specific Charges Against Barnard and Cardozo.

Abstract of the Evidence Presented in Support.

The Impeachment and Removal of These Men Recommended.

The members of the Bar Association met last evening at No. 57 West Thirty-seventh-street, the Vice-President, Mr. Nathan C. VAN COTT, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed a sum of over $2,000 to the credit of the Association.

The Executive Committee reported that they had been subscribed by some of the City bankers and a few friends to defray the expenses of the Judiciary Committee.

The Library Committee reported that four cases of rare and valuable books had been received from Wm. H. STARR, and the entire library of H. M. WILLETT, of Wall-street, who was about to retire from the profession. The books were received, and a proper acknowledgment was directed to be made by the Association.

The following communication was read:

MARINE COURT, April 6, 1872.

To the Bar Association of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: There is, I apprehend, a propriety in my calling your attention to communications from one of the Justices of this Court, which, in the absence of any provision of law for the exercise of a power in your body to cause, whether true or false, the inquiry to be made by due course of law, as a corporate association of members of the profession, I am unable to suggest any mode according to my reasoned way to the most desired effect, especially when the Justice of this Court will facilitate your inquiry. I have no knowledge, nor do I believe the statements which have been made in the public prints, to be true, but, if true, can be so peculiarly made matters of the slander, if it be a slander, more readily detected and its punishment procured. I have mentioned my name to this Court, and stated that I was ready to make the complaint. This is a peculiar case, and I do not know that any complaint ever was made by a Judge against all his Associate Judges, without exception, stigmatizing them as a combination for corrupt purposes. Although the single charge of corruption in the case pending has a far greater import than any which may result affecting the personal reputation of these Associate Judges. It brings the administration of justice itself into question. Should the charge be true, it will be necessary to fill every vacancy on the Bench, and to adopt such means to be employed without delay as may bring the subject in all its material bearings upon the judicial consciousness. In the Marine Court, under the charter, I am empowered to call a Special Court, which will have, if required, the concurrent aid of its Justices. I do not speak for the Justices who have made the charges of corruption. He has, in the high trust which he holds, no power to act, and I hope that it may tend to relieve the Court of any pecuniary embarrassment, or else, discovering unworthy pretensions, thereby expose to adequate rebuke guilty schemes which, if not exposed, might, in the end, succeed. Such I leave it with you to suggest what should be said of a Judge who had recklessly humiliated his associates by a great slander.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEO. SIHEA,
Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

Mr. BEAR moved that the letter be referred to a special committee to inquire into the matters stated therein. Mr. HAND moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. After considerable discussion, Mr. BEAR'S motion was adopted, and a committee of five was ordered.

Mr. NICHOL.—I observe that the Special Committee charged with the duty of investigating the charges made by direction of this Association before the Judiciary Committee are now in attendance. If consistent with their views I would ask that they make a report.

Mr. VAN COTT said: The Chairman of the Committee had to-night intended to present to the Association a printed copy of the testimony taken in the investigation before the Committee of the House. That report, exclusive of the documentary evidence, will fill nearly two thousand printed octavo pages. I mention the fact that you may judge how much of the evidence and how just an impression of the evidence you have got from the scraps which you have seen in the newspapers. It was the desire of the Committee also to have presented a somewhat fully written report to-night, but their engagements, which have run during the day and evening for a period of nearly two months, which they have been obliged to devote exclusively to this investigation, has left them no opportunity for an elaborate and complete report, such as you ought to have, such as will be presented at some future period, because the event which that report will attempt to present, historically, is one of very profound interest to the Bar and the Judiciary of the State of New-York. It is, undoubtedly, destined to be referred to in the future, and it might be a complete and perfect record which might be referred to in the future by those who come after us as evidence of what we have done or attempted to do to vindicate our profession and to vindicate the Bench of the great State of New-York. This report is not impossible, and very much remains of its particulars, and has been prepared in great haste to-day. I will read it, remarking that it contains but a very slight exhibition of the evidence that has been taken, yet it conveys an idea of the cases that have been proved, but stating them very barely and with the strongest idea of restraint, which is in accordance with and needful to the same in order to be appreciated. The following report was then read:

To the Bar Association of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, having entered upon the responsible trust with which they were charged by you, have attended before the Judiciary Committee instructed by the House of Assembly to make inquiry into abuses alleged to exist in the administration of justice in the City of New-York.

They will be remembered that the standing Committee of the Association on the Judiciary was constituted for the purpose of inquiry and reform in respect of the Judiciary. Although the opinion was widely prevalent at the Bar that great wrongs were done by Judges under color of law, it was felt to be due to the Bench of the City that the Bench alike, that currency should not be given to such opinions without careful inquiry. Before the Association assumed the grave responsibility of sending its memorial to the Legislature, its Committee on the Judiciary made an investigation which resulted in a profound conviction that the state of judicial administration in the City was such as to destroy the confidence which a free people ought to feel in the administration of justice, and to bring the Courts into reproach and contempt at home and abroad.

We are constrained to say that in the prosecution of the charges against several Judges, evidence has been elicited of a state of things in the Courts not to be endured, and demanding the exercise by the Legislature of its constitutional authority to impeach and remove the guilty from office.

The notion is somewhat current, even at the Bar, that nothing but a bribe paid to a Judge for deciding a cause amounts to Judicial corruption. This is a narrow and a coarse view. A Judge is corrupt who permits his decision to be influenced by any consideration except the rights of the suitors under the law. Every private citizen and every public officer is subject to the law, and bound to conform his action to it. If a private person violates the law, he is liable to an action to the party aggrieved. If a public officer violates the law, he is liable in like manner. But to this general rule there is a peculiar exception in the case of judicial officers. If a Judge violates the law by a false decision, by the issue of process where it should not have been issued, he is not liable to a party thereby aggrieved, unless personal liberty has been invaded or his person seized. For reasons of public policy, the Judge is exempted from liability to private actions for such wrongs. But in the proportion as which a Judge is free liable than other public officers to private suits, for private wrongs, under the colors of his office, is he more liable to impeachment for such wrongs; for impeachment is the only remedy by which the public can obtain redress of his wrongs. The public administration of law is thereby enforced, and maintained, and by which the persons and property of the citizen can be made secure under the law.

We do not mean that a Judge should be the subject of punishment, or even of censure, for an honest mistake of the law in a doubtful case. But if a Judge, from a plain statute, or from well-known familiar rules of law, or departs from the established course of his Court, in numerous instances, in the interests of notoriously favored parties, their referees, their receivers

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday, April 9, the attendance at the Exchange of investors and others interested in real estate was large, and the result of the day's business was very satisfactory, as a number of properties of the property offered was disposed of that usual, and, as a whole, at good prices. The following is a review of the proceedings:

MOORE, WILKINS & CO. by order of the heirs of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, deceased, offered at auction their extensive line of City property belonging to the estate of the same, consisting of three stores and lots on Second-avenue, a house and lot on Third-avenue, house and lot on Twenty-first-street, house and lot on Fifty-fourth-street; house and lot on Madison-avenue, and vacant lots on Eighth-ave, Madison-avenue, all of which were sold, the details with names of purchasers being given below. A country residence at Concord, Richmond County, Staten Island, comprising a gothic mansion with large plot of ground, belonging to the same estate, also advertised for sale yesterday, was not offered, having been withdrawn prior to the auction. The same firm also sold at public auction a three-story brick building and lot situate on the south side of Broome-street, near South Fifth-avenue, which was leased by C. A. LEWIS for $21,500, and in addition offered at public auction six lots of land together, forming a plot in size 74 by 200, with brick and frame buildings thereon, covering the property located on Thompson-street, between Prince and Houston streets, and running through to Sullivan-street. In this instance, however, no sale was effected, although bona fide bids to the amount of $22,100 per lot were received. The total sum realized from the sale of property belonging to the Phillips estate was $136,500.

JAMES K. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of LEWIS C. PLATT, Esq., referee, also conducted an important sale of City real estate, chancery sales and lots on West Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets, and lots on Eighth and Eleventh-avenues. The details of this sale reference is also made in the summary below. The same auctioneer in addition sold the premises known as No. 61 Thirty-fourth-street, embracing a lot of land with five-story brick store and dwelling upon the same, which was purchased by DANIEL CUNNINGHAM for $14,000. The legal sales in charge of Mr. MILLER as auctioneer, announced for yesterday, were adjourned as follows: Sale of house and lot on Norfolk-street, near Delancey, adjourned until re-morrow; sale of lot on north-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third-st., adjourned until April 11; and sale of two lots on Sixth and Eighth avenues, adjourned until April 30.

WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, sold a four-story and basement brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Bond-street, near Lafayette-place, known as No. 55, for $19,660. Also, a three-story, stone-front and cellar brick warehouse and lot, known as No. 504 Washington-street, near Chambers, for $17,800, the purchaser of the first-named premises being Dr. F. C. HILLMAN, and of the second, GEO. WELCH. The Washington-street property, however, we understand, was purchased for THOS. R. MCNELL.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at public auction, disposed of a four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 1,338 Second-avenue, west side, between Eighteenth and Eighty-first streets, for $13,500, the purchaser being HILDUM FREIBERG. Also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosures, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a seventeen years' lease (ground rent, $1,125 per year) of a four-story brick store and dwelling, situate on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-second-street, for $18,000; purchaser, WM. LITTMAN. JR. MCGUIRE, JR., & CO., offered for sale, at public auction, two building lots, together in size 60.5 by 90, located on the north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street, which were withdrawn upon a bid of $16,000 for the plot. The following sales, under the direction of the same auctioneer, advertised for yesterday, were adjourned, viz.: Sale of house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, adjourned until the 17th inst.; and sale of house and lot on West Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, adjourned until May 15, in regard to the legal sale of house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fifth-street, 80 feet east of Tenth-avenue, we learn that the foreclosure suit involving the title to the property has been settled.

In the above review of all the sales of New-York realty are noted; but the following property was, in addition offered, but no transfer of title made, By D. M. SHAMAN, 3 plots of land, 61 by 100, known as Nos. 350, 352 and 354 West Twelfth-street, and Nos. 348, 346 and 342 Janeway, between Washington and West streets, extending from street to street, first above named, with three-story building thereon and covering the same. Bids to the amount of $16,000 were received by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., for lots of ground on the south-west corner of Broome and Essex streets, known as Nos. 227 and 229 Broome, together 50 feet 6 inches by 97.6 by 84.3. Bids to the amount of $25,875 received. This property was afterward, we understand, sold at private contract at an advance over these figures. Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. also adjourned for one week the legal sale of a house and lot on East Forty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange yesterday amounted to $718,350—a very large day's business.

In addition to the above, the auction sale of 250 Brooklyn lots belonging to the estate of JOHN S. BERGEN, deceased, conducted by JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JR., was attended with a very gratifying success, about one half the number being disposed of at very satisfactory figures. Full particulars are not received. In all, 125 lots were sold for $29,755 in the aggregate. Mr. JOHNSON also sold, on another account, one lot on Twelfth-street, Brooklyn, between South and Seventh avenues, for $672. The balance of the property advertised for sale by the same auctioneer was withdrawn, as also three was fully taken up with the other sales noted. The remainder of the Bergen estate lots will be disposed of at another auction, the date of which will be soon announced. In reference to Brooklyn real estate, it may be said that there is considerable more inquiry of late than has been the case for a long time past, and the market in this line gives promise of increased activity.

Today, at the Exchange, the principal sales to occur are those respectively under the direction of JAMES M. MILLER and E. M. LINDSEY & CO., the first of which 100 up-town building lots, desirably located, belonging to the estate of JOSIAH FISHER, deceased, will be positively sold, while at the second, under a bankruptcy order, the well-known Grand Union Hotel property at Saratoga will be disposed of. Both of these proposed auctions are attracting general attention. Today also, at the Exchange, at 1 o'clock, A. D. MILLICK, JR., & CO. will offer at auction a desirable country residence, and in connection with this sale attention is called to the advertised card in another column, of ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-street, who offers both furniture and to-rent, property located at Summit. Mr. GRACIE has also, in connection with his business in this City, opened a real estate office at Summit, on the corner of Kellbock-place and Union-place, nearly opposite the railway station.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 834 Pine-st., reports having recently disposed of the following City real estate: Two lots on the south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Ninety-ninth-street, having a front of 45 feet on Madison-avenue and 100.15 feet on ——-avenue; sold for $16,000. Also, one full lot on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, 450 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $20,000; and eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, 125 feet east of Third-avenue, for $2,000 each.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, April 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Kuttler, Wurtzler & Co.

(Building Lots.)

4-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l. No. 139 East 61st-st., 20 ft. w. of Second-ave., lot 20x90, house 20x80 ; $7,000 cash; purchaser.....

4-story brick house (with store) and lot, No. 1,959 2d-av., s. e. cor. 99th-st., lot 20x75, house 20x40 ; $23,000

4-story brick double tenement-house and store and lot, No. 249 Madison-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Scammel-st., lot 25x75, house 50x60 ; G. A. Mawson, purchaser.....

2-story and basement high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 240 East 21st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 20x75, house 20x39, same buyer as above.....

4-story brick house (with store) and lot, No. 782 2d-av., s. e. cor. 42d-st., lot 20x75, house 20x64 ; J. D. Brodak, purchaser.....

4-story brick houses (with store) and lots, No. 1,969 3d-av., w. s. of 97th-st., lot 20x87, house 20x44, rear, B. T. Taylor, purchaser.....

4-story brick house (with store) and lot, No. 1,142 2d-av., s. s., 25 ft. n. of 60th-st., lot 20x75, house 20x44, rear, B. T. Taylor, purchaser.....

2-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 6 E. 45th-st., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 25x100, Samuel Cohen, purchaser.....

4-story brick house and lot, No. 1,967 Madison-av. and East 116th-st., together forming a lot 102.10x75 ; John Bradburn, purchaser, $ per cash.....

On another grant.

4-story brick h. and l., No. 26 Broome-st., e. s., 41.2 ft. s. of South 5th-av. or Laurens-st., lot 21x 64.6 ; S. A. Lewis, purchaser.....

By James K. Miller.

4-story and basement brown-stone h. and l., No. 30 West 20th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 21.8x80.2 ; Geo. Peabody, purchaser.....

2-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 406 West 30th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 20x 98.9 ; Mr. Bernard, purchaser.....

4-story brick house and lot, No. 220 West 42d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 20x100.5, and lease of the Grand Boulevard, Garden, &c.....

2 lots, s. w. corner of 11th-av. and 61st-st., 50x100 ; Fairchild, purchaser.....

2 lots, s. w. corner of 11th-av. and 61st-st., 50x100 ; Wm. Wilson, purchaser.....

2-story brick house and lot, No. 1,178 3d-av., e. s., 21 ft. 6 in. s. of 61st-st., lot 21.6x75, building above, each 20x30 ; Stephen Chad.

2-story brick store, dwelling and lot, No. 2 Jane-st., w. s., 17 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., lot 17x70, house 27 x about 18 ; Daniel Cunningham, purchaser.....

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story and basement house (with store) and lot, No. 1,859 2d-av., w. s., 33.11½ ft. s. of 96th-st., lot, 18.10x75 ; house, 18.10x32 ; Hamilton Fraser, purchaser.....

4-story brick store and dwelling, (leasehold) No. 2 Market-slip, and dock, 25x75, [illegible] ; Wm. Kennelly, purchaser.....

By William Kennelly.

[illegible] and basement brick h. and l., No. 48 Bond-st., s. s., 92 ft. w. of Bowery, lot 21x75, house 20x40 ; Dr. F. C. Hillman, purchaser.....

4-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 504 Washington-st., near Chambers, with 2-story and cellar brick warehouse and lot, known as No. 504 Washington-st., near Chambers, for $17,800, the purchaser of the first-named premises being Dr. F. C. HILLMAN, and of the second, GEO. WELCH. The Washington-street property, however, we understand, was purchased for THOS. R. MCNELL.

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2-story and basement high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 240 East 21st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 20x75, house 20x39, same buyer as above.....

4-story brick house (with store) and lot, No. 782 2d-av., s. e. cor. 42d-st., lot 20x75, house 20x64 ; J. D. Brodak, purchaser.....

4-story brick houses (with store) and lots, No. 1,969 3d-av., w. s. of 97th-st., lot 20x87, house 20x44, rear, B. T. Taylor, purchaser.....

4-story brick house (with store) and lot, No. 1,142 2d-av., s. s., 25 ft. n. of 60th-st., lot 20x75, house 20x44, rear, B. T. Taylor, purchaser.....

2-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 6 E. 45th-st., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 25x100, Samuel Cohen, purchaser.....

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,000 tons burden. 1,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BELGENLAND.....April 13, 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....April 20, 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....May 4, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Fulton Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers can proceed to same (by rail ferry) as privileged, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Cuisine and attendance extremely good and economical.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold, steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for their friends from the Old Country can purchase prepaid certificates, per currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, April 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Tuesday, April 23, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily and cheaply as by any other route.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, May 4. TRINACRIA.....Saturday, April 13.
Saturday, May 11. AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, April 20.
Saturday, May 18. COLUMBIA.....Saturday, April 27.
Saturday, May 25. MEDIA.....Saturday, May 4.

And an extra steamer of the line every TUESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $40; steerage, $26.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's office, 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSET.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, May 18
FRANCE.....Saturday, June 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE.
First cabin.....$75 Second cabin.....$50
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most convenient of all the lines, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

FRANCE, Wednesday, Saturday, April 13, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT:

DENMARK, Sunday, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London, $75 and $80; currency. Steerage, $26 currency. Children under 12, half price.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $26 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. CURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK.
JAVA.....Wednesday, April 10, 2
CHINA.....Wednesday, April 17, 7
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, April 24, 12
CUBA.....Wednesday, May 1, 72
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, May 8, 72
CALABRIA.....Saturday, April 20, 72
ARYSTOLIA.....Saturday, April 27, 72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, May 4, 72
ALGERIA.....Saturday, May 11, 72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, May 18, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Return tickets to Queenstown, Liverpool, London and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

Steerage passage at No. 11 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....April 10, 6:31 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. H. TREBILCOCK.....April 17, 7 P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORTH.....April 24, at 3:30 P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....May 1, at 1 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 8, at 3 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. DUTTON.....May 15, at 11½ A.M.

Cabin passage, $75.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 32 Broadway), $30; currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC PORTS OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave every 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONOR, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Manzanez, Ensenada, Mazatlan, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 12.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight or other information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. G. H. SLOCUM.....April 20
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE.....May 20
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE.....June 20

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, arriving next morning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

CHESAPEAKE MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau), April 18.

ORESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 25.

For freight or passage apply to
D. TODD BROOK, President.
No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. TODD BROOK, President.
No. 2 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can defer the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable to the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles, in regard to passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, securing the best rooms at the hotels, &c. The traveler is thus saved imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Agar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC, GULF AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRAN, THURSDAY, April 11, from Pier 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
GAZIE M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 132 Wall-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEHEMIAH SAUNDERS, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON & SON,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARRINGTON, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DRAKEFORD, TUESDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Steamers leave regularly as per programme.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 226 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. S. R. R., No. 40 Broadway.

SIXTH LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, TEXIENSE AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 13 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Friday, April 19
CLEOPATRA, Eldridge, (Havana only).....May 3
CITY OF MEXICO.....May 10
CLEOPATRA, Eldridge, (Havana only).....May 24
For freight or passage apply to
D. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

A LADY GOING TO PARIS WOULD ACCEPT the escort for three or four ladies, or a family going. Address, in writing, for two days, A. B., Box 4,000 Times Office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT SURETY.—Bonds for passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 10 Nassau-st., office of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, Fourth-ave. and 42d-st. (Harlem Depot, Fourth-ave. and 125th-st.) as follows:

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with Drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

4.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. This train, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot, Yonkers Special Trains from 26th-st., Depot, 10 minutes before departure.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave and arrive as follows:

9.30 A. M. Greenport train.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
1.00 P. M. Riverhead, Sag Harbor and Greenport, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.30 P. M. Newtown and Hempstead.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.00 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR BATH,
and intermediate landings,
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE BATH.
Tuesday, 9d.....4 P. M. Wednesday, 9d.....12 M.
Thursday, 4th.....3 P. M. Friday, 5th.....2 P. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3 P. M. Monday, 8th.....2 P. M.
Tuesday, 9th.....4 P. M. Wednesday, 10th.....12 M.
Thursday, 11th, 3 P. M. Friday, 12th.....2 P. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York foot Morrison-st., daily, at 3 and 7½ P. M., for Carmansville, Hudson, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Nyack and Tarrytown Ferry runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 41 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 5 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain Railroad. CANDEE, ALLEN & CO., Agents.

NEW-HAVEN AND SOUTH-WESTERN CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave 22 above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOCK, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT.—CITIZENS' STEAM-Boat Company of Troy.—Steamers SUMMERSIDE and THOMAS POWELL, daily (Saturdays excepted), will leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 37, Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 Noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer C. VIBBARD leaves New-Haven at 3:15 and 6 P. M., connecting with road

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

at

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the holders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN P. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. SORSTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURNE, H. L. STYLES, JR., P. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. QUDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. GARNER, L. & J. GAREY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and thirty-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 2-3 more than Government.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

7% AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present rates, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in actual operation, and earning not more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and contributing entirely to the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 40 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.

We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received. Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST.

ILLINOIS
Registered Coupon Bonds,
7 or 8 or 10 per Cent.,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, AT THE STATE TREASURY, JANUARY AND JULY.

These are the only bonds of the State of Illinois, provided for by State taxation.

A. F. POST, No. 1 Nassau-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 3, 1872.

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, residing in New-York and vicinity, can have their dividends remitted in New-York funds, by signing an order to the Treasurer to this effect.

The name and residence of each stockholder, whose any information they may desire by addressing

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer,
No. 238 South 4th-st.

JOHN RIDDLE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ARE GUARANTEED and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1872, and will remain closed until the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 1, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES NAMED IN THE MORTGAGE executed by this Company to Jay Gould and Russell Sage, dated July 1, 1870, to secure the issue of bonds for the sale of which the Company invite proposals, for the SINKING FUND of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, or any less amount of the said mortgage bonds of said Company, secured by said mortgage,

Proposals to be addressed as above specified, to be received on or before April 15, 1872.

C. W. CASE,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 2 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of May, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEXANDER T. KOUS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. G. GILMAN, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock and a limited mortgage. Price 85 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 49 Exchange, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

15 and 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 6 per cent. interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 49 EXCHANGE.

J. H. WILSON, Late U. S. A. EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Late Col. 5th N. Y. Vol. Cav.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 79 William-st., New-York.
No. 306 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
Buy and sell on commission
RAILWAYS
and other securities.
Choice securities constantly on hand.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Two and one half per Cent., payable April 15, at the office of the Company, No. 23 Broadway. Also at the same time a like amount on stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, call loans. Transfer books will remain closed until the 15th April, 1872.

J. N. SOUTHGATE, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. free of tax, payable on demand on and after the 1st April. The transfer books will remain closed until the 8th proximo.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1872.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS OF Ten per Cent. free of tax, this day declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES,
No. 186 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SAM'L HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ELLIS, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.

Interest begins on the 1st of each month. Deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1.

Bank open twelve hours every day—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN F. WELTE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $6,000.

All money deposited on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,149 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April draw interest from 1st of April.

FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. BODINE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
East Chatham-square and No. 22 New Bowery, New-York.

Money deposited now will date interest from the first of last month.

Interest computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 293 and 295 Canal-st., corner Lafayette.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $2,000, SEVEN PER CENT. ON $2,000 to $5,000.
Deposits at or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-ave., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Bleecker-st., New-York (Opposite Cooper Institute). Chartered 1857.

Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Incorporated 1853.)
OFFICE, No. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS Office on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

George Lindenmeyer, Henry Outwater,
William Tucker, Albon P. Man,
John Campbell, Ferdinand Dayton,
Benjamin Brandt, William Bryce,
Charles P. Leverich, John M. Bradley,
William H. Webb, George L. Rondell,
Henry Ehrwerth, Oyrus H. Laurel,
Walter Edwards, James A. Roosevelt,
Peter V. Ingersoll, Joseph E. Townsend,
Jacob C. Rose, Jr., Augustus Schell,
Andrew Dowdney, Jr., Theodore Morris,
Benjamin Babcock, Jr., Hooker Hamersley,
Joseph Bull, Joseph B. Varnum,

And the following gentlemen were elected Inspectors of said election:

Andrew C. Bowden,
Robert M. McIntyre,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH E. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1872.

At meeting for eight Trustees of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, held at the office of the Company, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

Edward Floyd-Jones, Jr., Edward Schell,
Thomas Tileston, Jr., Augustus Van Wagenen,
Edward Haight, Jr., Joseph Gaillard,
Edward Dodge, Jr., Edward Dodge,
Robert Lenox Kennedy, Jr., Robert Lenox Kennedy,
Edward Floyd-Jones, Edward Floyd-Jones,
Thomas Tileston, Thomas Tileston,
Edward Schell, Edward Schell,
Augustus Van Wagenen, Augustus Van Wagenen,
Joseph Gaillard, Joseph Gaillard,
Edward Dodge, Edward Dodge,
Robert Lenox Kennedy, Robert Lenox Kennedy,

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

President—EDWARD FLOYD-JONES.
Vice-President—THOMAS TILESTON.
Secretary—EDWARD SCHELL.
Assistant Secretary—AUGUSTUS VAN WAGENEN.

EDWARD FLOYD-JONES, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000—PARTNER WANTED—A PERSON having a large cotton floor, selling to-day 2,000 bales of cotton, wishes to secure the services of one with $10,000 cash capital, to take an interest in the business and manage either office or floor. Apply at 57 Pine-st., from 9 to 10 A. M. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 3,127 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A DRY GOODS AND FANCY goods business in Brooklyn; good location and trade; too much other business the reason for selling; will take a fair portion of real estate in exchange. Address DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, Box No. 144 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW AND ELEGANT CARRIAGE, just from the factory, for sale cheap. Also, a fine bay horse, 15 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle, six years old, and especially suited for a one-horse carriage.

A FINE GRAY MARE, 7 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle, six years old, and especially suited for a one-horse carriage.

A FINE B

VANDERBILT ANSWERED.

Mass-Meeting of the Fourth Avenue Association.

Indignant Remonstrances Against the Buckhout Bill.

Strong Condemnatory Resolutions Adopted by Acclamation.

A Committee to Represent the Citizens in Albany.

Earnest Speeches by Messrs. Crary, Willis, Beckman and Kessler.

A large and important meeting of the property-owners on Fourth-avenue was held yesterday evening at Brevoort Hall to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions on the subject of the bill recommended by the Railroad Committee of the Legislature, Mr. JAS. W. BEEKMAN was nominated President, and Mr. J. O. ALSTON Secretary of the meeting. The Chairman, on ascending the rostrum, reviewed the situation, briefly pointing out that the policy of the Vanderbilt party was the Fabian one of delay, and that in every attempt for redress, the only plan that could be got out of them was the Buckhout one, which the property-owners had rejected unanimously. The Railroad had met them with all the arrogance of conscious power. Their proposal was simply an open cut, exposing women and children and old people to all the disasters which every one except the railroad, men knew by heart. And with the utmost audacity they suggested that half the expense of this most munificent scheme should be borne by the property-owners. He would not waste any more words upon them, but would call upon Col. WILLIS, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, to state to the meeting what resolutions had been drawn up.

Col. WILLIS immediately stepped forward, and after a few introductory sentences read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There were appointed, a few weeks since, at a mass meeting of citizens residing in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, held at the hall of the East Side Association, a Joint Committee, representing all the interests of the locality, for the protection of life and security of travel upon Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second-street and Harlem River, which committee were then and there instructed and authorized to co-operate with the Railroad Committee aforesaid purpose, and if possible to secure the co-operation of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Whereas, Said Company have refused all co-operation, and declared themselves perfectly content with the present status of said avenue, and insist upon a project of their own, entirely at variance with the wants of the people.

Whereas, Said Joint Committee, pursuant to said instruction and authority, have prepared a bill providing for the depression of the way and tracks occupied by said Company, on said avenue, to such a depth as would admit of their crossing all the streets and roads upon a surface even with adjoining streets from Forty-second to One Hundred and Second streets, to Harlem River, as would enable said avenue to be crossed wherever the safety and convenience of the public security, which bill was introduced in the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Railroads;

Whereas, Arguments upon said bill were made before said Committee, in which the imperative wants of travel and the danger to human life were represented, the Railroad Company conceding the truth of the facts and making no attempt to controvert the arguments;

Whereas, The majority of the Committee, notwithstanding the premises, have, instead of reporting the said bill, recommended to the Assembly the passage of another bill which proposes to make immaterial and substantially changing its character in the interest of said Company, and in defiance of the expressed will of the people;

Resolved, In mass-meeting assembled, that we denounce the report of the Railroad Committee as stamping it as wantonly overriding the rights of the people, and hail it as a badge of abject subserviency to a monopoly whose impudence is equaled only by the ascendency it assets.

Resolved, That for ourselves, and in behalf of all the people of this City, we characterize the report of the Committee as a crime, grossly fraudulent in this: that while it purports to be for the public good it really is a bold project through which the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company is endeavoring to acquire exclusive use and ownership to and of a strip of land forty feet wide from Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street to Harlem River, which is now the property of the people, subject to the right of said Company to run the locomotives and cars over the same, and also a franchise for a horse railway; a project that contemplates no contribution to the public for the enormous burdens imposed on their property; no consideration for the invaluable franchise it reaches after, but actually affirms its destruction by compelling the people, whose rights it guarantees, to pay one-half the cost of its consummation.

Resolved, That we specially denounce that feature of the report which names as Commissioners to superintend the construction and completion of the said-contemplated improvements, who have already written a report adverse to the plans insisted upon by the people and in the interest of said Company, and also the singular fact that the engineer of said Company, the author of the project herein characterized—all of whom, by reason of this bias against the people, and their control sympathy with the scheme with said Company, are selected to carry into effect a law of such flagrant exhibition, are wholly and flagrantly disqualified from serving properly the public weal; that this feature is proof positive; that the report in question is a most stupendous job and therefore a fraud upon the people.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Legislature and demand in behalf of our rights, which have become a mockery, of the public interests now threatened by the corrupting power of monopoly, of those whose homes have been made desolate by the endless slaughter of loved ones upon what is not inaptly termed the "Harlem Death Trap," to overrule the action of the Assembly Railroad Committee, to declare by voice and vote its opposition to the fraudulent scheme presented by such Committee in their report, and to which acknowledged wrongs was misled by the Harlem Railroad Company, and to provide by the prompt passage of the bill presented in the Assembly by Hon. WM. J. WHITBECK.

Resolved, That we unanimously adhere to the said bill introduced by Hon. A. J. WHITE, and pledge ourselves no doubt as to its practicability and efficiency with reference to the objects aimed at, and believing it to embrace the only plan which justifies in any wise an expenditure of the public money, declare that if such bill is rejected we prefer no change, continued careworn with the hope that a future Legislature will heed our voice, and relying on other remonstrances which we may make.

Resolved, That our thanks are pre-eminently due and are hereby tendered to Hon. WM. A. WHITBECK and Hon. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, who have labored incessantly in behalf of the bill manifestly in the interest of and by the people, have afforded its advocates facilities to be heard, and have strenuously opposed all schemes and devices intended to secure its defeat.

Resolved, That a copy of this meeting further with copies of these resolutions and preamble to the members of both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. MARTIN came forward after the resolutions had been accepted. He said:

The first thing I have to say is, that there is no need of any apprehension in going to a fight with a railway. When an official wishes to stop a train he puts out a red flag; that means danger for the train and for the engineer, and the engineer heeds it and stops. If there was a black flag held out whenever there was danger for the people, how often do you think that flag would have been held out on Fourth-avenue, and how often do you think the engineer would have halted if it had? But we who are going to fight the railway must hoist out the red flag to let them know that there is danger to them and to their line. There is always a point where injury of a fatal character can be inflicted upon a corporation. It is the point where it comes directly into contact with the will of the people. Great as is the power of a money corporation, it cannot possibly resist the will of the people, if that will is founded on a sense of right. The history of the Erie Road will show this. The history of Pennsylvania will demonstrate it more clearly, and the history of the Vanderbilt lines will not be different from these. The fight may be a long one. It is possible that in the Legislature of this session Vanderbilt may triumph, but that will not end it. It will still remain an open question. We may be beaten in the battle, but we shall certainly win the way.

The Grand Central Depot was built by an engineer in such a way that the track cannot be sunk without pulling down the structure. I noticed that it had been constructed at an enormous expense, and that the results were not commensurate to the outlay. When I heard that the same engineer was going to supply a plan to satisfy the property-owners I knew that it would have the same fault. When it came forward it was exactly what I expected. It certainly did provide for the safety of human life, but it made no provision whatever for the annoying of the property-owners and sufferers. It is in utter disregard of the rights of the people. It takes care to provide four tracks for the railway, it takes care to save the line from damage by the loss of human life, and it winds up in the most delicious way by proposing that the people shall pay half. I am, therefore, of opinion that the resolutions should be sent up to Albany. We may not win now, we may not win next year, but in the long run justice must be done. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. CRARY was the next Speaker. He spoke of the bill which had been prepared by the Assessors, embodying exactly what the people wanted. He said in that bill was a provision that half the cost should be met by the City. The Harlem Railway was willing to meet half the cost. Can this be said of the Vanderbilt party when we got there we were met by the bill embodying the project of Mr. BUCKHOUT, which has been spoken of by the former speaker, Mr. MARTIN, and which I characterize as one of the greatest frauds that ever were attempted in combination with arrogance to insult upon a community. The appearance of the bill was a fraud in itself. The people will not be satisfied with anything but that upon which the eye is arched. We know this, and we prepared our bill accordingly. Now, Mr. Chairman, let us look for a moment at the cutaneous character of the Vanderbilt bill. It provides that a foot-bridge shall be constructed for people to pass on the entrances to the Park. In all the other streets there is no provision whatever for crossing. Now, what an outrage to suppose that the people should pay half the expense of stumbling the track, when they get such accommodation! Move, the bill provides for two additional tracks which will necessitate two tunnels, each nearly a mile in length. What a stupendous job! I want to know what is the City should pay half of this. No, gentlemen, the people would never be satisfied with such a bill as this. They would agitate and agitate until the whole track should be arched over. The railway is now a nuisance, a nuisance which ought to be abated. [Loud cheers.] The whole City ought to take up the question, and say that the infernal manslaughter nuisance must be done away with. It is false to say that the property-owners are attempting to speculate in this matter. I propose, therefore, that the resolution be adopted.

The Chairman called upon Mr. KESSLER to speak for the Germans as they wish the Germans themselves about it.

Mr. KESSLER said: The Germans, like the Americans, hate injustice and love justice. Mr. VANDERBILT has been playing with us for the past six months, and has left us exactly where we were when he commenced. I thought that would be the result from the beginning. In my opinion, the action of the Railroad Committee of the Legislature is the result of a bargain, and that these Reformers will do nothing for us. We know better what we want who live in this district, than Legislators from the rural districts, who don't care about us. The Legislature may speak to-morrow, or perhaps to-night. Then it will be for us to appeal to the people to elect Mr. VANDERBILT from office, so that no man, as a single man, has not the right to resist the will of thousands. [Great cheering.]

Col. WILLIS was next called upon. He said: This is the story of a gigantic monopoly which has not hesitated to override the inalienable rights of the people, and has not hesitated to make the profits of the line may be, or what the rights of the line may be. This is our standpoint. "The safety of the people is the supreme law." Before this all other rights, all other considerations, must bow. Here the people rule. Gentlemen, this avenue, one of the finest in the country, is now [I hope I may not inapply the term] the avenue of death. This being so, if the Legislature will not serve us, there is the Common Council, and there is the Police who are bound to take such steps as shall secure the safety of human lives. And besides these there are the Courts, and an injunction can be procured to restrain the running of the horse and single train. The Vanderbilt party acknowledge the peril, but they say that a tunnel is impracticable. Yet a little higher up the avenue when he wants his double track he proposes to tunnel at the expense, however, of the City. Let him make that tunnel be continuous, let the arching be from forty-second-street, and not only will safety to life and limb be secured, but the Fourth-avenue will be restored to the City as a channel of commerce. [Great and continued applause.]

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and a committee was dispatched to Albany, consisting of the following gentlemen: Charles Crary, Benj. A. Willis, Jr., Richard Sears, D. R. Jacques, W. H. Johnson, G.W. Glass, J. F. Cromwell, W. R. Martin, J. O. Alston, H. D. Faulkner, R. M. Hedden, Asher Barnett, J. W. Beekman.

It is believed that they will present the minority report of the Railroad Committee to the Governor.

Counter Movement.

Meetings were also held last evening at Morrisania and Tremont in favor of the Assembly bill, for laying two additional tracks to the suburbs of the City, and resolutions passed in favor of the measure. The meeting in Tremont was presided over by Mr. CHAS. W. BATTERSBY, and the one in Morrisania by Mr. CHAS. J. GILLIS. There was a large attendance at each.

DETECTIVE WORK.

A Philadelphia Burglary—Upwards of $50,000 Worth of Goods Stolen—The Thieves Arrested in this City.

Some time between Saturday night last and Monday morning, the building No. 328 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, was entered by burglars, and goods to the value of $50,000 stolen. The ground floor of the building is occupied by HUGHES & Co., the second floor by HENRY M. DAY, manufacturer of laces and lace collars, and the third floor by REMAK, SON & Co., importers of Italian cloths and mohair goods. The burglars forced open the scuttle on the roof, and descended, removed nearly $4,000 worth of goods from the store of HENRY M. DAY, $5,000 worth from the store of REMAK, SON & Co. The parties suspected were arrested in this City yesterday, and all the goods recovered. From the investigation so far it appears that an unoccupied building fronting on Chestnut-street and running back to Fourth-street, seven doors east of the place entered, was hired for the purpose, Mr. ROWAN, on Thursday last, by a fictitious name, who represented that he was in the gas-fixture business, and desired to set up in Philadelphia. On Saturday he called again on Mr. ROWAN and said he would close the negotiation on Monday morning; but meantime requested permission to put a few cases of his goods, which he had received, in the store. Permission was given and the cases were deposited. The same afternoon, a man dressed as a laborer was observed to remove the padlock from the Fourth-street door of the place, and substitute one similar in appearance. Early on Monday morning the first cases were taken from the store on a truck, and some hours afterward the burglary at No. 328 Chestnut-street was discovered. Investigation disclosed the mode of entry by the burglars through the scuttle on the roof, which they gained by traversing the roofs of the houses intervening between the building in Fourth-street and that in Chestnut-street to reach. With a jimmy they forced open the scuttle and descended to the floor occupied by Mr. DAY, and by REMAK, SON & Co. They then forced open the doors leading into these stores, and removed the goods to the scuttle as stated above. The goods were then carried over the roofs of the building on Fourth-street, where the burglars remained all day Sunday engaged in packing them in the cases. Detective SMITH, of the Philadelphia Police force, who was detailed to the case, learned that the goods had probably been shipped to New-York, and MR. DAY telegraphed to Capt. JAMES IRVING, of the Central Detective Office, to look out for them. Accordingly a watch was set upon the office of Adams Express Company, by which route it was learned the goods had been shipped, but until the hour at which the office closed on Monday night, although the cases had arrived, no claim had appeared. Yesterday morning Detective SMITH, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Mr. DAY, the principal loser by the burglary, arrived in town, and, with Capt. IRVING, repaired to the express office and kept a close watch. About 10½ o'clock, two young men appeared at the office, and, upon presenting an order, claimed the goods. They were delivered as demanded, and the men were assisting in loading the goods on the truck when the detectives arrested them. One of them proved to be the most skillful and successful burglar in the Northern States, known to the Police of this City as "Jack Sheppard," from the numerous burglaries in which he had been concerned, and the frequency and apparent ease with which he has escaped from various persons throughout the country. He gave his name as WM. JOHNS. He is about twenty-six years of age, and was born in this City. He is of medium height, slender build, with very black hair and eyes. He has been concerned in almost every extensive burglary that has been perpetrated in this vicinity for several years past, and has been several times convicted, and as often escaped from prison. He was engaged in the burglary at a bonded warehouse in Laight-street, when $15,000 worth of silks, belonging to H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., were stolen. There is scarcely a large city in the Northern States in which he is not "wanted" by the Police. His companion gave the name of JOHN HATHAWAY. He is said to hail from Philadelphia. He is not known to the Police of this City. The prisoners were taken to Police Head-quarters. The cases of goods at the express office were then opened and found to contain all the goods stolen from Mr. DAY and from REMAK, SON & Co., and the seals with which the burglars had worked.

Escape of "Jack Sheppard."

This skillful young burglar vindicated his claim to his sobriquet by escaping from the "strong room" at Police Head-quarters in which he had been confined, with his companion, yesterday afternoon. During the temporary absence of the door-keeper, he wrenched off the iron grating above the cell, slipped into the corridor, and, as the door stood open, entered the corridor door, he dashed through, gained the rear of the building, and escaped before the street. Several detectives started in pursuit, but up to a late hour last night he had not been recaptured.

The International Amateur Boat Race.

The crew of the Atalanta Club for the coming international contest will be: Samuel Withers, M. D., stroke; Theodore Van Roden, No. 2; Alexander Handy, No. 3; Edward Smith, No. 4; Lander Wainwright, bow. Average weight last season, 165 pounds.

The crew is practising on the Passaic River at Newark. They will start for Europe next Saturday, (the 13th inst.) on the steamer *City of Montreal*. This afternoon will be the last opportunity to see them in practice.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Necessity for Organization by the Reform Party of this City.

Earnest Appeal of the Committee of Seventy.

The People Must Organize—Union with the Council of Political Reform and Business Reform Organizations.

The Committee of Seventy at a very full meeting adopted the following address to the people, which had been prepared by the Subcommittee on Elections; Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman, after authorizing the Chairman and Secretary of the Seventy to append their signatures, so as to give to the instrument the full weight and force and influence of the Committee. The following is the address:

To the People of the City of New-York:

The Committee of Seventy respectfully ask the attention of their fellow-citizens to the present critical condition of Municipal affairs, for the purpose of warning them not to relax in any degree their efforts for reform, nor to indulge in too confident hopes of achieving it without renewed struggles and still greater exertions than those which they have already put forth.

The present situation must thoroughly undeceive those who were credulous enough to believe that the overwhelming triumph of the people in the November election had secured the final defeat of the corrupt forces which have banded together against the honor and welfare of the City. It is true that that outburst of popular wrath hurled several of the ringleaders of the conspiracy from power, and drove them beyond the City limits, and effectually stopped, for the time being, the plundering of the Treasury and wasting of the public money. The frauds already committed have been exposed, and steps have been taken to bring their authors to punishment. But nothing of a permanent nature for the relief of the City and the reorganization of its government and affairs has yet been consummated. The Chief Magistrate, under whose auspices all the Municipal crimes of the past four years were perpetrated, still remains in power, and all the executive and administrative offices of the City from the highest to the lowest continue to be occupied by his appointees. The Legislature which was elected by you and by your fellow-citizens throughout the State in sympathy with you for the one great purpose of applying a prompt and efficient remedy to the gross abuses under which New-York City was laboring, of cleaning out the entire army of corrupt office-holders, who were preying on its vitals, and of reorganizing its Government on some basis which should secure to its citizens the substantial right of self-government, has now reached the ninety-ninth day of the hundred allotted to it for the work without passing a single measure for our permanent relief. The charter designed and framed with great care to organize and carry out a comprehensive and harmonious system of reform, which we presented on your behalf, has been mutilated in the Senate to such an extent as to be past reconcilation by its authors, and the two Houses of the Legislature seem to be in no haste to reconcile the wide differences that exist between them upon it. In the meantime, no other charter or scheme of government has been proposed in either House for serious consideration, and it is manifest that the sole issue at Albany is between the charter proposed by us substantially as it has passed the Assembly, and an indefinite extension of the present charter, with the continuance in power of those who hold office under it. We should be false to the trust committed to us if we failed to advise you in this position of affairs that it is our deliberate conviction that the principal obstruction to your cause of reform proceeds from the great body of the present office-holders, who are determined at all hazards to hold on to their places and power, and from interested politicians of both parties, who think to find their own account in supporting and retaining them, and in keeping things as they are. The vast patronage in their hands is being freely used and abused at Albany to defeat your just hopes. And the fate of the City, so far as it depends upon the action of the present Legislature, seems likely to be determined at best by considerations of a partisan and political nature. A few days will probably settle the question, and decide whether the just demands of the great body of honest citizens who have at heart the honor and prosperity of the City, shall prevail, or the new Ring, which is seeking to appropriate to its own corrupt uses the power which you thought you had wrested in November from the old one. If a new charter is granted us, a general municipal election must immediately ensue, and, at the worst, the Legislature will not venture to adjourn without passing a suitable enactment to vacate the office of Mayor, and ordering a new election of Chief Magistrate.

In either event, we consider the immediate and thorough organization and enrollment of all citizens who are willing to pledge themselves to the cause of reform in Municipal affairs to be a matter of the first importance and necessity. In this way only can you reap the benefit of your past efforts and carry on the good work to the end. It is not to be expected that either of the political parties, as such, will enter upon a City election on the sole basis of reform, or conduct it independently of their party purposes and interests; but there can be no doubt that the disinterested and patriotic citizens in both parties will desire to cast their influence and votes in Municipal affairs on the side of reform, without regard to State or National politics. This Committee has no local organizations in the Assembly Districts or wards, where only they can be made effective, and no machinery of its own for inducing such organizations. But already, in nearly all the Assembly Districts, bodies of public-spirited citizens of various nationalities have organized under different names for the purpose of advancing the cause which we are seeking to promote. With a view, therefore, to concentrate and harmonize their efforts, and to unite under one standard, and with a single aim, all citizens who sincerely desire a permanent and complete reform of municipal affairs, and the lasting overthrow of that corruption which has so long disgraced the City of New-York, we invite and recommend all such loyal voters in their respective Assembly Districts, without regard to party or religion, nationality, condition, or color, to unite and co-operate with such bodies as the Council of Political Reform, and the German Reform organizations, and such other associations of are friendly to our cause.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.
SIMON STERNE, Secretary.

The discussion which followed the reading of the address by Mr. CHOATE was very generally participated in by the members, including the Chairman, who called Mr. WILLIAM H. NELSON to preside pending the discussion.

The St. Luke's Fair.

The fair to pay the debt on the new home for indigent and aged females, at St. Luke's Hospital, opened yesterday with every prospect of success. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and the table abundantly supplied. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present during the day and evening to witness the dramatic performances. There will also be series of concerts every afternoon at the residence of Dr. WARD in aid of the charity.

Personal.

Capt. Humphrey, of the United States Army; Ex-Mayor WM. L. Scott, of Erie; Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Judge S. W. Fullerton, of Rochester, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. P. H. Fisher, Esq., of Troy, and Dr. J. A. Jenkins, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. George Innis, of Pennsylvania; Hon. C. Stanford, of Schenectady; Col. Wilds G. Walker, of Maine, and Edwin Adams and Asia, of Long Branch, are at the Astor House. Gen. R. C. Wetherill (Governor) Ex-Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey; Hon. W. D. Washburne, of Washington, D. C.; Tokonori Sawaki, Chief Justice of Japan; Prince Sanjoshi, of Japan, and Judge E. D. Ramsay, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. M. U. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., is at the St. James Hotel. Lieut. J. Forsyth-Meigs, of the United States Navy, and Reverend Dr. Boone, Judge Boone, of Gubon, is at the Gilsey House.

OBITUARY.

Erastus Corning.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING died on Monday evening at Albany, after a long and severe illness, at the age of seventy-eight years.

During his long and useful life Mr. CORNING was prominently connected with nearly all of the public and many of the private enterprises of the City of Albany. He was born at Norwich, Conn., in December, 1794, receiving comparatively few educational advantages. He went to the City of Troy when but thirteen years of age, and entered the hardware store of his uncle, BENJAMIN SMITH. The store was exceedingly propitious for one entering into that line of business, as it was then in its infancy, and Mr. CORNING, even at that age, was singularly adapted to take advantage of his circumstances. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Albany to establish a house for himself, and so soon became known as being the most enterprising merchant in that section of the country, producing annually over 12,000 tons of iron. The firm have constantly in their employ two men, and the arrangements under which the works are conducted and which are personally dominated by Mr. CORNING, are marvelously perfect. By careful industry and shrewd business tact, Mr. CORNING had succeeded before his death in amassing a large fortune, and what is perhaps far better than that, had gained a reputation for honesty and integrity unsurpassed by that of any business man in the community in which he lived. The ability he displayed in conducting large industrial operations redounded not more to his own profit than to the material prosperity of the people in that section of the country. His death, though not unexpected, will be mourned by a large circle of friends in all parts of the State. The State Assembly last night adopted resolutions and made speeches eulogistic of the late Mr. CORNING.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the late residence of the deceased. The Albany Board of Trade, and other associations have been called to hold meetings on the occasion of his death. Flags are hoisted at half-mast, and there is a general feeling of regret for the loss of one who has done so much public good, and especially for that city.

The Fourth Ward Tragedy Still a Mystery.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday concluded the investigation in the case of the unknown man found dead last week, in Roosevelt-street. EMMETT KING and JOSEPH MURPHY, notorious Fourth Ward roughs, arrested on suspicion of connection with the matter, were present. Officer J. MCCLAFFERTY, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he had received information on information lodged against them by MARY VANDERLIP, who when placed on the stand would not corroborate it on the plea that she had been so long drunk as to be doubtful of the accuracy of her memory. Having vouched for their own bail, and no evidence existing to hold them, they were discharged, and the following verdict was rendered: That the deceased came to his death from violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The dwelling-house of NATHAN GOLDBERG, No. 92 Division-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $300 last night.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of New-York will be celebrated by an entertainment at the Academy of Music this evening.

Justices DOWLING, HOGAN and SHANDLEY presided jointly in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, and disposed of a number of unimportant cases.

WILLIAM JOHNSON was held in $1,000 by Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a bay horse, the property of ANTHONY KEENEN, of No. 116 Sheriff-street.

Between the 3d and 9th insts., 3,947 emigrants arrived in this port, making 30,986 since Jan. 1, against 19,503 for the same period of last year.

AGNES and JESSIE TINTA, daughters of Mrs. TINTA, of No. 137 West Thirtieth-street, had their hands and arms severely burnt yesterday, in extinguishing a fire at their house.

The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday were as follows: Per *City of Bristol*, 1,051; per *Missouri*, 736; per ship *Hannah Lee Fish*, 393—all from Liverpool.

Late on Monday night ALBIN WEBER, of No. 41 Broome-street, was struck on the head and severely injured by a stone thrown through the window by PATRICK MCCUMISKEY, who was arrested.

The anniversary of the German peace jubilee in the City will be celebrated by a banquet at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-night. Ex-Gov. SOLOMON will deliver an oration.

The Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen met at the City and Port of New-York Mission, last night, to perfect their organization for the year.

Coroner HERRMAN has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of ANN EDGWORTH, who died on Monday afternoon at No. 48 Mangin-street from supposed violence at the hands of her husband.

The Republican State Committee will meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of calling a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia.

CHARLES ROXIN and JOHN HUIBERSHOFF were examined before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charged with examining a fraudulent bill for a hotel-keeper's license. They admitted their guilt, and were committed in $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CHARLES ROSENFIELD, charged with perjury in swearing he owned certain real estate in Brooklyn, in order to become bail for F. A. GOODALE, was committed for trial yesterday, in default of a $5,000 bail. MARK WEIL was also held for passing a counterfeit $10 bill.

The examination into the charge of felonious assault, committed on the night of Jan. 29, preferred against CHARLES WATSON, was concluded before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. There was no evidence to convict the prisoner, and he was discharged.

HENRY SMITH, Police Commissioner and late President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, is lying at the St. Nicholas Hotel confined to his bed by a severe attack of rheumatism, aggravated by nervousness. His condition is thought to be critical.

In the case of CATHARINE A. DAGE against the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, to recover the value of a dance destroyed by fire from the Company's engines, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury yesterday found a verdict in favor of defendant.

JOHN R. CONNELL, Esq., of this City, and Hon. WM. J. GRCO, of Middletown, are the most prominent candidates for delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the New-York Conference. The election will take place in this City on Friday, the 12th inst.

Yesterday afternoon DANIEL HOAG, aged thirteen, and BOSMAN HOAG, aged fourteen, cousins, working at the piano factory, No. 260 West Forty-fifth-street, had a quarrel, which was ended by DANIEL stabbing BOSMAN in the side with a knife, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

A committee of Washington Market dealers started for Albany yesterday, to present to the Legislature a bill which authorizes the Sinking Fund Commissioners to appoint three appraisers to value the market, which the dealers agree to buy of the City at the price fixed on. They further covenant to erect a superb iron structure on its present site.

In the case of SCHIEFFELIN against Mastenson, tried in Part II. of the Superior Court, to recover damages for injuries received by falling into a cellar-way ding out under the direction of defendant, the facts of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, the jury have rendered a verdict in favor of defendant, it appearing plain to them that plaintiff was also to blame in not using proper precaution to prevent injury to the property.

Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR was last evening formally installed as the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, the building being crowded in every part. The ceremonies were carried out in the order previously published. Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, who presided, took his text from Luke xvii., 15-16: His discourse was an appropriate one, from religious, the vital necessity of it, and the needs of the ministry.

LONG ISLAND.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer of Queens County will adjourn after the conclusion of the trial of the murderer WAGNER mid May.

Which has field of ANN PATTERSON for the murder of her husband, and Justice MCKENNA for fraud will take place.

BROOKLYN.

Judge BENEDICT yesterday sentenced JOHN WILLIAMS, alias Hailey, to two years' hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money.

The Seventh Ward Republican Association have appointed a committee of five to visit Albany to protest against the alleged harassing arrangement to retain Democrats in the municipal commissions.

SILAS B. DUTCHER, assignee of the defunct Central Bank, has commenced a suit to foreclose a mortgage on the Post-office property in Washington-street, the proceeds to be applied in payment of JOHN K. PRUYN'S indebtedness to said bank.

CHARLES CONROY, alias Geo. L. Taylor, of North Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, was arrested yesterday for dealing in obscene literature. His place of business being in Fulton-street, New-York, he was released on his bail and left to the authorities of that City.

THOMAS GILROY, aged seventeen, was knocked down with a club, early yesterday morning, by GEORGE SIMONS, of North Seventh-street, Williamsburg, in whose liquor-store GILROY, with a party of railroad men, was making a disturbance. He died about 11 o'clock in the morning. SIMONS was arrested, and his clerk, HANS HOUCKMAN, is also in custody.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Japanese visitors yesterday visited a number of the most prominent Newark manufactories.

In Morristown, at the election on Monday the Republicans elected the city ticket, and made a gained one Freeholder, giving them a majority of 11 to 10 in the new Board.

The coupons of the New-Jersey bonds stolen from the Trenton Bank some time since, have to the value of $4,300 been returned to the bank by mail.

A young man named HUNN was killed, on Monday afternoon, near Springfield, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his friend, J. WOODRUFF.

JOSEPH H. WHEELER was convicted in the Hudson County Court, yesterday, of cutting and otherwise injuring appliances of the Erie Railway Company. Remanded for sentence.

At the Trenton charter election on Monday, JOHN BRIMM, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 500, and CORNELIUS SHERPHERD, Democrat, elected School Superintendent by a majority of about 200. The Common Council is Republican.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works reorganized yesterday, by the re-election of MORELLO H. GILBERT as President; HENRY A. NEWKIRK was re-elected Clerk; BENJAMIN VAN KENNEN, Street Commissioner, and JOHN P. CULVER, Chief Engineer. Mr. J. V. B. WHEELAND was chosen Registrar. The Board of Police Commissioners has reorganized by the re-election of President PRITCHARD.

[Advertisement.]

CASTORIA is certain to operate. It does not nauseate or gripe like castor-oil, but is pleasant to take, digests the food, regulates the bowels, and causes natural sleep. It is equally adapted to adults and infants. We warrant it to contain neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol. We will give sample bottles to any accredited physician.

J. B. ROSE & CO., No. 48 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"If you deny me let danger light upon your city at once." Thus all reformers scoff at the idea of their disappointment in having a new charter by buying their Spring Hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. With one of his really elegant Hats even a reformer may laugh at fate.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The steamers *Bristol* and *Providence* will resume their places in the Fall River line, on Monday, April 15.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1872.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....5:29 | Sun Sets.....6:34 | Moon Sets...0:32
Sandy Hook...5:38 | Gov. Island..10:17 | Hell Gate...11:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, April 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga.; Mississippi, Lewis, Boston; Union (Ger.), Schiffer, Newborn, C. G. Murray, Norris & Co.; Rhein, Bell, Bremen; Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bourne, Boston; R. P. Dimock; Domestic, (Br.) Gunnison, London; Ariadne, Hewitt, Portland; Ocean Queen, Charleston, Henry P. Morgan & Co.; William P. Clyde, Scott, Richmond, &c.; Washington & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia; Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Mary Grauley, Philadelphia.

Ships Sandusky, Norton, Sunderland; Sturgeon, Hearman & Co.; Horatio, Hardy, Hong Kong; Francis Hathaway & Co.

Barks Fredericksburg, Roberts; Fred Baker, Eliot; Chestman, Kauffer, J. Bertram; Josh Millard, Glen, Cardenas, &c.; James E. Ward & Co.; Carrier Dove, (Br.) Saunders, Havana; James E. Ward & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.) Davis, Matanzas; Wm. Thomas & Co.; Olivia, Davis, Harrison, New-Orleans; W. H. Brigham & Sons.

Brigs Clara Jenkins, Cocuilla, Maracaibo; Jas. Hanley, Edwards, (Br.) Lyons, St. Kitts; G. Wood, Gilkey, Cienfuegos; Sophia, Smith, Rio Grande; Manchester & Co.; Charabelle, Tracy, Chaintreque, Miller & Houghton; Hebrides, (Br.) Morris, Aspinwall, T. Hamilton & Co.

Schrs. Wells Carr; Lowell, Dennison, F. W. Wheeler & Co.; Martha A. Thomas, 66, John, N. B. Hersey & Parker; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; G. W. Cornell, Sidney, Stamford; F. Bailey, Bailey, Perth Amboy; Ann Eliza, Hall, Providence; Mary Pierce; Monadnock, Hammond, Jacksonville, Warren Bay & Co.; Rocky Bird, Hilliken, Plymouth, Mass., Goodspeed & White; Wm. Gray, Allyn, New-London.

Arrived.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah April 6, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison & Co.

Ship Viking Arthur, (of Liverpool,) Jackson, Calcutta, Nov. 27, via Algoa Bay Feb. 1, with mdse. to Wilkinson & Co. Vessel to Arkell, Tuttle & Co. Passed Sandy Hook at 4 P. M. April 9. Left ship Ocean Queen, Crowell, Hong Kong, Jan. 15, passed the equator March 16, in lon. 28; had light N. E. trades to lat. 9° N., and from thence to Cape Hatteras N. W. winds. Feb. 5, off the Cape of Good Hope, had a gale of 24 hours, with loss of sails, &c., and returned to E. N. E. lasting two hours, during which lost fore and main yards, stove bulwarks and boats, and lost everything moveable of deck; put into Algoa Bay.

Ship John Bright, Hadly, Liverpool Feb. 25, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Is anchored at the Spit.

Ship Illusa, (of London,) Rogers, Hong Kong, Dec. 31, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Fr. Sweet. and & Co.; is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Griffin, London Jan. 27, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Golden Rule, (of Boston,) Hall, Liverpool Feb. 7, via Savannah April 1, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown. April 9, at 6 P. M., during a heavy hail storm, parted chain and dragged anchor into North Hook, but was got off at 9 P. M. with the assistance of two tugs, without damage, and brought up to the City.

Ship La Plata, Crowell, Boston, 4 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Arno (Nor.), Wentzel, Marseilles 36 da., with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to Tietgen & Reid. Left 10 vessels at Marseilles, and 3 at Cette. Had heavy gales in the Mediterranean, and lost sails, &c. Was detained on board supposed for some time by quarantine officers, passing Gibraltar Jan. 31. Dec. 27, in lon. 4, spoke schr. Amelia, (Br.) from St. Johns, N. F., for Barbadoes.

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